North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1851. NO. 37.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Spring Visitation of Bishop Ives, 1851.

2nd of March (Quinquagesima Sunday,) Calvary Church, Tarborough

4th, Tuesday, A. M. Gethsemane Parish, Falkland, Pitt. At night, St. Paul's Church, Greenville.

5th, Ash Wednesday, A. M. in the same Church.

6th, St. Johns, Pitt County, Pugh's settlement.

1st Sunday in Lent, Christ Church, Newbern.

14th, Friday, Ember day, Trinity Church, Beaufort County.

2nd Sunday in Lent, St. Peter's Church, Washington.

19th, Wednesday, Zion Chapel, Beaufort County.

20th, Thursday, St. Thomas Church, Bath. Should any persons desire confirmation from St. Johns, Durham's Creek, they would oblige the Bishop by meeting him at St. Thomas, Bath.

22, 23d (3rd Sunday in Lent) 24th and 25th (An. B. V. M.) at Grace Church, Plymouth, and St. Luke's Church, Locust Grove, as the Clergymen there may desire.

4th Sunday in Lent, Pettigrew's Chapel and Lake Scuppernong.

4th 5th, and 6th April—5th Sunday in Lent, St. Thomas, Windsor.

All Saints, Williamston, as the Clergyman may desire.

Palm Sunday (6th in Lent) Christ Church, Elizabeth City.

16th, Wednesday, Woodville.

Easter Day, Hertford, Consecration of Church, &c.

Tuesday in Easter week, Gates Court House.

1st Sunday after Easter, St. Paul's Church, Edenton.

2d May, Friday, Trinity Church, Scotland Neck

2nd Sunday after Easter, Jackson, Northampton Co., consecration of Church, &c.

3rd Sunday after Easter, Christ Church Raleigh, A. M., and St. Mary's Chapel, P. M.

4th Sunday after Easter, St. James Church, Wilmington.

5th Sunday after Easter, St. John's Church, Fayetteville, A. M. Christ Church, Rockfish, P. M.

Wednesday 28th May, Convention.

Catechism, Confirmation and Holy Communion, as usual.

Raleigh, February 20, 1850. 32—2t.

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received by the Subscriber, until the 14th day of March, for the following work on the Lunatic Asylum.

CARPENTER'S WORK.

The flooring, including Plank, nails and laying the same complete. The price per square.

Doors including frames, Sashes, Hanging and all materials except hinges and locks. The price for each.

Window frames, exclusive of Caps and Sills. The price for each.

Sleepers and Joists. The price per Square.

Roof including rafters and every thing except tin. The price per Square.

Stairs including materials, price per square.

MASON'S WORK.

Door Sills and Caps per superficial foot of Rough Stone, the price per foot Window Sills, and Caps of Rough Stone the price per lineal foot.

The plans can be found at the Bank of the State.

Bond with approved security will be required of the Contractors.

By order of the Commissioners.

GEO. W. MORDECAI,
Sec. of Com.

Raleigh, Feb. 13, 1851. 31—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.



THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month	$18 00
Single do do	10 00
do do week	3 50
do do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 28, 1851 24—

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco.

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* of the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7 th, 1850. 827—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair forms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

Fine Fancy Cass. Pants.

OUR Stock of Fancy Casimere Pants, cannot be beat.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office.

FEMALE CLASICAL INSTITUTE.

(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)

RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

MR. W. C. DOUB, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*

KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*

MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department.	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Session for 1851 begins 6th January, 1851.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private collections, and professionally business generally.

He has great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Exective Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.

Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.

He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid.

Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A. Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.

Messrs. Barrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton, N. C
William W. Holden, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

January 23, 1841. 24—3m.

HENRY GERHARDT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

LAW SCHOOL,

AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil as well as lighten the labors of the teachers.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction, will be one hundred dollars.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.

Hillsboro', Jan. 1, 1850. 17—2m.

Muster Rolls of the War of 1812.

IN PRESS at the Raleigh Times Printing Office, and will shortly be published, the Muster Rolls of the Soldiers of the War of 1812, detached from the Militia of North Carolina, under requisitions from the President of the United States. Published in pursuance of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of January 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.

The work will make, probably, upwards of 100 pages, and will be out in about three weeks. A limited number of extra copes will be printed, and may be obtained on application to this office. Price one dollar per copy.

Persons at a distance, sending the money, will have the works mailed to their address.

CH. C. RABOTEAU.

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1851. 32—3t.

A NEW BOOK STORE.

POMEROY & O'NEAL,

No. 16, Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Post Office,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School books generally—Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationary of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices, and which we are confident will give satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most careful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings.* Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

Brass Band Instruments,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, December 25. 16—

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

THE undersigned, having formed a co-partnership, under the firm and style of

Wm. K. Johnson & Co.,

for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail *Boot and Shoe* business in the City of Petersburg, will offer early in Februray a large and varied assortment of all articles usually embraced in the Shoe trade. They have taken the store on the east side of Sycamore Street, two doors below the house of Messrs. Paul & McIllwaine. Purchasing their goods for cash, they will be enabled to sell on the most accommodating terms to cash paying or punctual customers. They will also pay particular attention to the Wholesale Trade, and invite merchants and other wholesale dealers to examine their stock before buying elsewhere. They will also keep on hand an assortment of all articles in their line well suited to a retail custom, and respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally.

WM. R. JOHNSON,
SAMUEL B. PAUL.

☞ Being in the employment of Messrs. William R Johnson & Co., I respectfully invite a call from my friends and former patrons. PETER W. ALFRIEND.

N. B. S. B. Paul continues to practice Law, and may be found at his Office over Messrs. Dunn & Spencer.

Petersburg, January 10, 1851. 21—2m.

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

BASS & BROWER,

WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, Cunty have fitted up a splendid

Ten Pin Alley;

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.

Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing these

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All of the debts due said firm, and liabilities are to be settled by Barrett and Newsom, a transfer of the same having been made to them. BARRETT, NEWSOM & HOLDEN.

Dec. 28, 1850. 31—

Notice.

I HAVE now on hand all the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, lately purchased from Barrett, Newsom & Holden, and will be making additions to the former stock as the custom may need. I will continue at the Brick Store House, nearly opposite to the Post Office, and will be thankful to receive a liberal patronage from punctual customers. THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton, N. C., Dec. 18, 1850. 31—

PEPSIN,

The True Digestive Fluid, or

GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Works on Cooking, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprising one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meal of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at

TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851. 28—

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

BRUCE'S

Improved Morticeing Machine,

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

And the best Imported Cegars,

May be found at

HENRY KIEM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

ACADEMY—RALEIGH

THE School of the subscriber is now open for an additional number of students. The terms per session are as follows:

Board,	$45
Tuition, English,	10
Classics,	15

JOHN B. BOBBITT.

February 12, 1851. 29—3t.

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by

J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

Catch the Runaway.

THE Subscriber will be thankful to any person who will catch his negro boy, *Lawson.* Said boy is lurking somewhere in Swift Creek District, in the neighborhood of the Edward's. I hereby caution all persons against harboring *Lawson,* under the penalty of the law.

ALLEN MAINARD.

Wake County, February 11, 1851. 29 —3t pd.

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10—

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Merchant Tailors.

Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,

Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.

Aug. 26, 1850. 835—

MUSIC.

AT the North Carolina Music Store, received this day, another supply of new and fashionable Music, a lot of fine Guitars, and fine Cocoa-wood Flutes, by

K. W. PETERSILIA.

February 15, 1851. 30—

Extra, Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

NEW BOOKS.

ALTON Locke—Tailor and Poet, an Autobiography. Williams Miscellanies. Foot Prints of the Creator. Shoulder Knot—by Rev. B. F. Tefft. Harper's Magazine for January. Hoffiman on the Law of the Church. This day received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

January 1, 1851. 20—

JOHN C. PALMER'S

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. —

White Wine for Cooking.

JUST received and for Sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

December 19, 1850. 15—

Beautiful Fancy Silk Vests.

3 DOZEN of decidedly the prettiest patterns ever exhibited in Raleigh, at

E. L. HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

On Commission.

84 JARS Pickled Oysters which will be sold either whole sale or retail. Terms cash.

J. BROWN.
No. 9. Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.

Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly

During the Winter Season,

DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find

Something New and Attractive,

By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850 5—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove South, will sell the Hous and Lot where he now lives, containing ab out seven-eighths of an acre of ground. Attached is an ex celle well of water, with the necessary out-houses; the place is well suited for a small family. Persons wishing to purchase such a place can know the particulars by calling on the subscriber at Mr. O. L. Burche's Shoe Store. J. TERRY.

January, 13, 1851. 850—3t.

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas and Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,

English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

Hats and Caps.

A MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jeuay Lind Caps, just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.

October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Cod Liver Oil

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Democratic Meeting in Franklin.

THERE will be a Meeting of the Democracy of Franklin County, in Louisburg, on Tuesday of April Court week. A full attendance is desirable.

MANY VOTERS.

Feb. 26, 1851. 35—tm.

John M. Sheppard, Jr

COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va

Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792—6m.

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

November 27. 9—

Just Received.

800 DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.

Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.

Raleigh, January 3, 1851. 18—

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.

Just Received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Oct 9, 1850. 836

Wines and Brandies.

Scotch Ale and London Porter

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD. & CO.

6—

Wanted

1000 BUSHELS of FLAX SEED, for which the market price will be given.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, soking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 8—tf.

A Cook Wanted.

A GOOD Cook wanted, for this year, and for next, if she suits. Apply at this Office.

Raleigh, Feb. 27, 1851. 34—tf.

A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at

P. E. PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction,* and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

JOHN KANE'S

RESTAURANT!

Fayetteville Street.

A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,

And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,

RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICL &* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.



I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

Invitation to the Beau Monde.

Drop in and examine

Warburton's Unique Parisian Holiday HAT,

Which will be introduced on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1851.

It is the most graceful and truly superb Hat ever presented. R. TUCKER & SON,

No. 6 & 8, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1850. 17—

By Adam's Express.

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

November 21. 9—

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839 tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber lives near the Academy, and is well prepared to take eight or ten Male boarders. Terms $8 per month. GUILFORD LEWIS.

Louisburg, N. C., January 1, 1851. 17—

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7. 827—

LAW NOTICE.

D. K. McRAE, (late of Raleigh,) has located in Wilmington, and will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wayne and Duplin, and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland.

February 1, 1851. tf

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Garden Seed's.

WARRANTED fresh and genuine Crop of 1850, selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardners in the Northern Country. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 30th, 1851. 26—

Maccaroni.

ANOTHER supply just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

January 11. 20—

Merino Drawers and Shirts.

10 DOZEN just at hand.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

A LOT OF FRESH THOMASTON LIME, just received, and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Feb. 11, 1851. 29—

By Express To-Day.

ONE Case of Super Fashionable Moleskin Hats.

R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 3, 1850. 27—

PRIME Family Molasses, New Crop,
1 Hhd. Stewart's Syrup,
For sale by R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 14, 1851. 30—

Braided Sack "Togas."

2 DOZEN more just received. Fancy colors, at

HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

2000 lbs. Sperm and Tallow Candles, Best Brands, just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Sept. 21st, 1850 5

New Rice,

JUST Received, and for sale by

R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 3, 1851. 27—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 827—

Pants, Pants, Pants!

PLAIN and Fancy colored Cassimere Pants, just received. Also, a large lot of fine Black Doe Skin, at

E. L. HARDING & CO'S.

January 18, 1851. 28—

THE VOLUNTEER COUNSEL.

A TALE OF JOHN TAYLOR.

[We copy the following from the New York Sunday Times. The subject of it, John Taylor, was licensed when a youth of twenty-one, to practice at the bar of Philadelphia. He was poor but well educated, and possessed extraordinary genius. The graces of his person, combined with the superiority of his intellect, enabled him to win the hand of a fashionable beauty. Twelve months afterwards the husband was employed by a wealthy firm of the city to go on a mission as land-agent to the West. As a heavy salary was offered, Taylor bade farewell to his wife and infant son. He wrote back every week, but received not a line in answer. Six months elapsed, when the husband received a letter from his employers that explained all. Shortly after his departure for the West, the wife and her father removed to Mississippi. There she immediately obtained a divorce by an act of the Legislature, married again forthwith, and, to complete the climax of cruelty and wrong, had the name of Taylor's son changed to Mark—that of her second matrimonial partner. The perfidy nearly drove Taylor insane. His career, from that period, became eccentric in the last degree; sometimes he plead at the bar; until, at last a fever carried him off at a comparatively early age.]

At an early hour, the 9th of April, 1840, the court house in Clarksville, Texas, was crowded to overflowing. Save in the war-times past, there had never been witnessed such a gathering in Red River county, while the strong feeling, apparent in every flushed face throughout the assembly, betokened some great occasion. A concise narrative of facts will sufficiently explain the matter.

About the close of 1839, George Hopkins, one of the wealthiest planters and most influential men of Northern Texas, offered a gross insult to Mary Elliston, the young and beautiful wife of his overseer. The husband threatened to chastise him for the outrage, whereupon Hopkins loaded his gun, went to Elliston's house, and shot him in his own door. The murderer was arrested, and bailed to answer the charge. This occurrence produced intense excitement; and Hopkins, in order to turn the tide of popular opinion, or at least to mitigate the general wrath, which at first was violent against him, circulated reports infamously prejudicial to the character of the woman who had already suffered such cruel wrong at his hands. She brought her suit for slander. And thus two causes, one criminal, and the other civil, and both out of the same tragedy, were pending in April Circuit Court for 1840.

The interest naturally felt by the community as to the issues, became far deeper when it was known that Ashley and Pike of Arkansas, and the celebrated S. S. Prentiss of New Orleans, each with enormous fees, had been retained by Hopkins for his defence.

The trial, on the indictment for murder, ended on the 8th of April with the acquittal of Hopkins. Such a result might well have been foreseen, by comparing the talents of the counsel engaged on either side. The Texan lawyers were utterly overwhelmed by the argument and eloquence of their opponents. It was a fight of dwarfs against giants.

The slander suit was set for the 8th of April, and the throng of spectators grew in numbers as well as excitement; and what may seem strange, the current of public sentiment now ran decidedly for Hopkins. His money had procured pointed witnesses, who served most efficiently his powerful advocates. Indeed, so triumphant had been the success of the previous day, that when the slander case was called, Mary Elliston was left without an attorney—they had all withdrawn. The pigmy-pettifoggers dare not brave again the sharp wit of Pike, and the scathing thunder of Prentiss.

"Have you no counsel?" inquired Judge Mills, looking kindly at the plaintiff.

"No, sir; they have all deserted me, and I am too poor to employ any more," replied the beautiful Mary, bursting into tears.

"In such a case, will not some chivalrous member of the profession volunteer?" asked the Judge, glancing around the bar.

The thirty lawyers were silent as death.

Judge Mills repeated the question.

"I will, your honor," said a voice from the thickest part of the crowd situated behind the bar. At the tones of that voice many started half way from their seats; and perhaps there was not a heart in the immense throng which did not beat something quicker—it was so unearthly, sweet, clear, ringing, and mournful.

The first sensation, however, was changed into general laughter, when a tall, gaunt, spectral figure, that nobody present remembered ever to have seen before, elbowed his way through the crowd, and placed himself within the bar. His appearance was a problem to puzzle the sphinx herself. His high, pale brow, and small, nervously-twiching face seemed alive with the concentrated essence and cream of genius; but then his infinite blue eyes, hardly visible beneath their massive arches, looked dim, dreamy, almost unconscious; and his clothing was so exceedingly shabby that the court hesitated to let the cause proceed under his management.

"Has your name been entered on the rolls of the State?" demanded the Judge, suspiciously.

"It is immaterial about my name's being on *your* rolls," answered the stranger, his thin, bloodless lips curling up into a sort of fiendish sneer. "I may be allowed to appear *once* by the courtesy of the court and bar. Here is my license from the highest tribunal in America!" and he handed Judge Mills a broad parchment. The trial immediately went on.

In the examination of witnesses the stranger evinced but little ingenuity, as was commonly thought. He suffered each one to tell his own story without interruption, though he contrived to make each one tell it over two or three times. He put a few cross-questions, which, with keen witnesses, only serve to correct mistakes; and he made no notes, which, in mighty memories, always tend to embarrass. The examination being ended, as counsel for the plaintiff he had a right to the opening speech, as well as the close; but to the astonishment of every one he declined the former, and allowed the defence to lead off. Then a shadow might have been observed to flit across the fine features of Pike, and to darken even the bright eyes of Prentiss. They saw that they had *caught a Tartar*; but who it was, or how it happened, was impossible to guess.

Col. Ashley spoke first. He dealt the jury a dish of that close, dry logic, which, years afterwards, rendered him famous in the Senate of the Union.

The poet, Albert Pike, followed, with a rich rain of wit, and a hail-torrent of caustic ridicule, in which you may be sure neither the plaintiff nor the plaintiff's ragged attorney was either forgotten or spared.

The great Prentiss concluded for the defendant, with a glow of gorgeous words brilliant as showers of falling stars, and with a final burst of oratory that brought the house down in cheers, in which the sworn jury themselves joined, notwithstanding the stern "order!" "order!" of the bench. Thus wonderfully susceptible are the south-western people to the charms of impassioned eloquence!

It was then the stranger's turn. He had remained apparently abstracted during all the previous speeches. Still, and strait, and motionless in his seat, his pale smooth forehead shooting up high like a mountain-cone of snow; but for that eternal twitch that came and went perpetually in his sallow cheeks, you would have taken him for a mere man of marble, or a human form carved in ice. Even his dim, dreamy eyes were invisible beneath those gray, shaggy eyebrows.

But now at last he rises—before the bar railing, not behind it—and so near to the wondering jury that he might touch the foreman with his long boney finger. With his eyes still half shut, and standing rigid as a pillar of iron, his thin lips curl as if in measureless scorn, slightly part, and the voice comes forth. At first, it is low and sweet, insinuating itself through the brain as an artless tune, winding its way into the deepest heart like the melody of a magic incantation: while the speaker proceeds without a gesture or the least sign of excitement to tear in pieces the arguments of Ashley, which melt a way at his touch as frost before the sun-beam. Every one looks surprised. His logic was at once so brief and so luminously clear, that the rudest peasant could comprehend it without effort.

Anon, he came to the dazzling wit of the poet-lawyer, Pike. Then the curl of his lip grew sharper; his sallow face kindled up; and eyes began to open, dim and dreamy no longer, but vivid as lightning, red as fire globes, and glaring like twin meteors. The whole soul was in the eye—the full heart streamed out on the face. In five minutes, Pike's wit seemed the foam of folly, and his finest satire horrible profanity, when contrasted with the inimitable sallies and exterminating sarcasm of the stranger, interspersed with jest and anecdote that filled the *forum* with roars of laughter.

Then, without so much as bestowing an allusion on Prentiss, he turned short on the perjured witnesses of Hopkins, tore their testimony into atoms, and hurled in their faces such terrible invective that all trembled as with an ague, and two of them actually fled dismayed from the court house.

The excitement of the crowd was becoming tremendous. Their united life and soul appeared to hang on the burning tongue of the stranger. He inspired them with the powers of his own passion. He saturated them with the poison of his own malicious feelings. He seemed to have stolen nature's long-hidden secret of attraction. He was the sun to the sea of all thought and emotion, which rose and fell and boiled in billows, as he chose. But his greatest triumph was to come.

His eye began to glare furtively at the assassin, Hopkins, as his lean, taper finger slowly assumed the same direction. He hemmed the wretch around with a circumvallation of strong evidence and impregnable argument, cutting off all hope of escape. He piled up huge bastions of insurmountable facts. He dug beneath the murderer and slanderer's feet ditches of dilemmas, such as no sophistry could overleap and no stretch of ingenuity evade; and having thus, as one might say, impounded the victim, and girt him about like a scorpion in a circle of fire, he stripped himself to the work of massacre!

Oh! then, but it was a vision both glorious and dreadful to behold the orator. His action, before graceful as the wave of a golden willow in the breeze, grew impetuous as the motion of an oak in the hurricane. His voice became a trumpet filled with wild whirlwinds, deafening the ear with crashes of power, and yet intermingled all the while with a sweet under-song of the softest cadence. His face was red as a drunkard's—his forehead glowed like a heated furnace—his countenance looked haggard like that of a maniac, and ever and anon he flung his long bony arms on high, as if grasping after thunderbolts! He drew a picture of murder in such appalling collors, that in comparison hell itself might be considered beautiful. He painted the slanderer so black, that the sun seemed dark at noonday when shining on such an accursed monster; and then he fixed both potraits on the shrinking brow of Hopkins, and he nailed them there forever. The agitation of the audience nearly amounted to madness.

All at once the speaker descended from his perilous height. His voice wailed out for the murdered *dead*, and described the sorrows of the widowed *living*—the beautiful Mary, more beautiful every moment, as her tears flowed faster—till men wept, and lovely woman sobbed like children.

He closed by a strange exhortation to the jury and through them to the by-standers. He entreated the panel, after they should bring in their verdict for the plaintiff, not to offer violence to the defendant, however richly he might deserve it; in other words, "not to lynch the villian, Hopkins, but leave the punishment to God." This was the most artful trick of all, and the best calculated to insure vengeance.

The jury rendered a verdict for fifty thousand dollars; and the night afterwards Hopkins was taken out of his bed by lynchers, and beaten almost to death!

As the court adjourned, the stranger made known his name, and called the attention of the people, with the announcement—"John Taylor will preach here this evening at early candle light!"

The crowd, of course, all turned out, and Taylor's sermon equalled, if it did not surpass, the splendor of his forensic effort. This is no exaggeration. I have listened to Clay, Webster, and Calhoun—to Dewey, Tyng, and Bascom; but have never heard anything in the form of subline words even remotely approximating the eloquence of John Taylor—massive as a mountain, and wildly rushing as a cataract of fire. And this is the opinion of all who ever heard that marvellous man.

WASHINGTON'S DAY AT MOUNT VERNON. A few weeks after Washington retired from the Presidency of the United States to the shades of Mount Vernon, he wrote a letter to James McHenry, Secretary of War, which reveals some traits in his character not often observed, while it also exhibits his mode of life in the quiet pursuits of his farm. We think that its publication at this season of the anniversary of his birth will afford real pleasure to many of our readers.

"MOUNT VERNON, May 29, 1797.

DEAR SIR: I am indebted to you for several unacknowledged letters, but never mind that; go on as if you had answers. You are at the source of information, and can find many things to relate, while I have nothing to say that could either inform or amuse a Secretary of War in Philadelphia.

I might tell him that I begin my diurnal course with the sun; that if my hirelings are not in their places at that time, I send them messages of sorrow for their indisposition; that having put these wheels in motion, I examine the state of things further; that the more they are probed, the deeper I find the wounds which my buildings have sustained by an absence and neglect of eight years; that, by the time I have accomplished these matters, breakfast, (a little after seven o'clock, about the time I presume you are taking leave of Mrs. McHenry) is ready; that this being over, I mount my horse and ride round my farms, which employs me until it is time to dress for dinner, at which I rarely miss seeing strange faces, come, as they say, out of respect for me. Pray, would not the word *curiosity* answer as well? And how different this from having a few social friends at a cheerful board! The usual time of sitting at table, a walk, and tea bring me within the dawn of candle-light; previous to which, if not prevented by company, I resolve that as soon as the glimmering taper supplies the place of the great luminary, I will retire to my writing table, and acknowledge the letters I have received; but when the lights are brought, I feel tired and disinclined to engage in this work, conceiving that the next night will do as well. The next night comes, and with it the same causes for postponement, and so on. This will account for your letter remaining so long unacknowledged; and having given you the history of the day, it will serve for a year, and I am persuaded you will not require a second edition of it. But it may strike you, that in this detail no mention is made of any portion of time allotted for reading. The remark would be just, for I have not looked into a book since I came home; nor shall I be able to do it until I have discharged my workmen, probably not before the nights grow longer, when possibly I may be looking in doomsday book. At present, I shall only add that I am always and affectionately yours,

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

A vein of quiet humor pervades this letter that must be new to most of the world who have looked upon Washington as the personification of gravity. We scarcely remember of any thing in a great man more humorous than this practice of his sending messages of sorrow for their indisposition when his workmen were late at their work. He was always punctual, and when his cabinet were behind time, they met a reproof. But the idea of sending his condolence to his carpenters when they were tardy, as if he supposed as a matter of course that they must be sick, is decidedly pleasant, and shows that Washington loved a little pleasantry, as well as men of inferior mark.

Indeed, the whole letter is a beautiful picture of the Father of his Country in retirement, seeking pleasure in the genial occupations of the farm, and enjoying himself in the even tide of a well spent life. We shall not see the like of him very soon.

Presbyterian.

ANTHRACITE COAL IN LOCOMOTIVES. Gen. Roumfort reports to the State Canal Commissioners that Dehaven's movable fire box has been tested fairly since Oct. last, in the anthracite locomotive "Muhlenburg." That it removes the last obstacle hitherto in the way of using this coal, viz: the expense and the time consumed in taking out the burnt firebox and inserting a new one. This has always required four or six weeks, and 500 to 1,000 lbs. Dehaven's improvement consists in making the firebox movable, and having duplicates for each engine. It requires but a day, and very trifling cost to refit. The thing works admirably, saving from 30 to 50 per cent, in fuel by the substitution of hard coal for wood

Philadelphia Ledger.

WHAT RAILROADS DO FOR LAND. The Wheeling Times says that land along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in Virginia, has increased, in the average 300 per cent., and the amount of land now being prepared for cultivation is greater than ever cultivated before. A farm in West Zanesville which had been offered for $12,000, has since the Railroad was located along its borders, been sold for $20,000. In Newark, Ohio, a tavern stand which had rented for $400, on the completion of the railroad, rented for $1,300.

[From Authur's Home Gazette.]

RECOLLECTIONS OF JAMES MADISON.

BY ARTHUR J. STANSBURY.

And now I approach a period where I have enjoyed more of personal knowledge and observation than my situation afforded in regard to our earlier Presidents; though I wish it to be clearly understood that I pretend to no near or very intimate acquaintance with any of them; and in these loose and rambling sketches thrown together without much order, or attention to chronological succession, for the amusement of. now and then, a leisure evening, after the labors of the day in a public office, I profess to do no more than to tell, as simply as I can, what I happen to recollect when looking back on such personal intercourse with them as fell in my way. Would that others, so much more competent in every respect to the task, and whose positions brought them into daily contact with these distinguished men, would preserve for posterity what lives, at this day, in their memories alone, and must soon be lost forever.

I saw Mr. Madison, for the first time, at Richmond, where he attended as a member of a State Convention, assembled in 1829, for the revision of the Constitution of Virginia. You may imagine the intense curiosity with which I gazed on an individual so illustrious. Among a crowd of gentlemen who entered the hall of the old House of Burgesses, in the Capitol, where the Convention was about to open, I saw one, of lower stature than any of his compeers, slender and delicate in form—dressed in a suit of black, not new, and now dusty from travel, with a hat distinguished by the width of its brim, and its total estrangement from the fashionable block of the day; in aspect grave, yet mild; in air and carriage perfectly simple and unassuming; of light, elastic step, and possessing, altogether, what may be called a winning address. I observed that he was approached by every one with an instinctive respect, (though not with that expression of awe which was inspired by Washington,) and I soon learned from every mouth, that it was ex-President Madison. Many members of the Convention then saw him, like myself, for the first time. He looked to me like a gentleman farmer, emerging from retirement, to give his vote at some important election, and then purposing to return home.

He met his friends with courtesy, but with an unmoved calmness of manner, differing, as it seemed to me, from that warmth and cordiality which usually marks the intercourse of Viiginians, and of Southern people generally. Indeed, were I asked to point out Mr. Madison's distinguishing trait—I speak of his constitutional organization—I should say it was this very quality of dignified calmness. His tone of mind seemed pleasant, even cheerful, but totally undisturbed—ever self-possessed, self-balanced. Whenever I met him, afterward, this original impression remained unaltered. He was, in all situations, gentlemanly, modest, retiring, and for so distinguished a character, more silent than I had expected. He never assumed the lead in conversation, and appeared always more disposed to listen than to speak. Nothing can be conceived more remote from all assumption and display. During the whole duration of the Convention, (and it sat for sixteen weeks) although of all present, he was best entitled to speak on subjects such as those which occupied that body, he spoke but twice. When he did speak, however, the effect of such retiring merit was at once obvious. While other members of the body, even the most distinguished among the elite of Virginia, were listened to with respectful attention, but without any special outward demonstration of interest, no sooner was Mr. Madison upon his feet, then there was in one moment a simultaneous rush, from every part of the hall; the ordinary decorum of the body seemed forgotten; regardless of all obstacles, every man made a straight line to the spot, and he was at once, so completely hemmed in by the crowd that pressed around to hear, that his small figure could scarce be seen. There was, indeed, one reason for this movement besides the homage which his character commanded.

His voice, never strong, was then very slender, even feeble, (he was in his seventy-eighth year,) though his enuniciation was perfectly distinct, and the universal eagerness not to lose a syllable that fell from him may have quickened the effort to be as near him as possible. My professional occupation opened an avenue to me, since it was my duty to take down the speech; but such was the interest I felt, in common with all around me, to hear the speech, that it was with difficulty I could prevent my attention from being drawn from my task, leaving me a listener merely. I have still the MS. notes of that speech, (the last he ever delivered) with corrections of it in his own hand, which I keep with a religious feeling of veneration. Connected with it is a little anecdote, characteristic in the highest degree of the meekness of wisdom which so eminently distinguished the illustrious author of "The Federalist." When I had finished writing out the speech, I left it with him for his revision. Next day, as there was a great call for it, and the report had not been returned for publication, I sent my son, with a respectful note, requesting the MS. My son was a lad of about sixteen, (whom I had taken with me to act as an amanuensis,) and on delivering my note he was received with the utmost politeness, and requested to come up into Mr. M.'s chamber, and wait while he ran his eye over the paper; as company had till that moment prevented his attending to it. He did so: and Mr. Madison, pen in hand, sat down to correct the report. The lad stood near him, so that his eye fell on the paper. Coming to a certain sentence in the speech, Mr. M. struck out a word, and substituted another: but hesitated, and not feeling quite satisfied with the second word, drew his pen through it also. My son was young, ignorant of the world, and unconscious of the solecism of which he was about to guilty, when, in all simplicity, he *suggested a word*. Yes; he ventured, boy that he was, to suggest to James Madison an improvement in his own speech! Probably no other individual then living would have taken such a liberty. But the sage, instead of regarding the intrusion with a frown, raised his eye to the boy's face with pleased surprise, and said "thank you sir—it is the very word!" and immediately inserted it. I saw him the next day, and he mentioned the circumstance, with a compliment on the young critic.

I was forcibly struck, while discharging my daily duty in the convention, at the depertment of Mr. Madison. Punctual and unfailing in his attendance, he always occupied the same seat, and I do not think that in that hall there was another individual who paid as uniform and unremitted attention to the proceedings of the body. Whoever occupied the floor, he was sure of at least one attentive listener. John Marshall, himself, did not listen with more steadiness and condescension to the argument of a young member of the bar, (and who that was ever a young member there, and did not feel with deepest gratitude that admirable trait in the character of the great jurist?) than did Mr. Madison to the speeches of every grade, from men of every calibre, on subjects of which none was so complete a master as himself Perhaps the habit might have been formed when he was himself a reporter in the convention which formed the Constitution. A reporter is a listener by profession: he is attentive *par force*; and, happily, in this case as in every other of involuntary and long-continued labor, the back, by a merciful provision of Providence, becomes fitted to the burden. He manifested a very kind interest, and some curiosity as to my mode of reporting, often made enquiries on the subject, and refered, with his accustomed modesty, to his own labors in the same department. "I observe," said he to me one morning, "that you often report the more important speeches in the first person; that is what I never ventured to attempt. I gave a narrative of speeches, endeavoring to preserve an outline of the arguments employed, but never professed to follow the speaker in the manner you do."

I endeavored to explain to him the manner, such as it was, in which I tried, very poorly and imperfectly, but with what fidelity I could, to give a picture of each speech as it was delivered; and he seemed much surprised to learn that I never used, or had never learned, indeed the stenographic character. I was, of course precluded by delicacy, and a sense of our relative positions, from making any enquiries as to the mode he had himself pursued; though, from this great modesty and simplicity, I have no doubt that he would have stated it with entire frankness and condescension.

He felt himself, in that body, after his long seclusion from public life, surrounded with comparative strangers. Many of its members he had never seen before. Among these, I rather think, was John Randolph: I am quite sure, for I heard him say so, that he had never heard him speak. He had to wait long for the opportunity: and when, at length, the eccentric orator of Roanoke got upon his feet, I noticed that Madison's usual quietness of manner gave place to every manifestation of the most intense curiosity. Like every other man, great or little, who ever heard John Randolph, he was at once transfixed by the originalty of his style, and the almost magical charm of his voice, look and manner. But, Randolph, that monotype in intellectual humanity, I must reserve for a niche of his own: in the Richmond convention he formed but one in a group of men such as is rarely congregated in any country or on any occasion. I think I must give you, at some future day, a chapter on that convention. It is a rich subject.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. The greater portion of this week is to be devoted to the examination of students (candidates for admission to practice,) at the Medical College in this city. The commencement exercises will take place on Thursday evening, after which time we shall be enabled to present our readers with a list of Graduates and their subjects. The faculty are accustomed to select, every year from the Theses, submitted by the class, one or two which may display remarkable proficiency for publication. Many of these have been of a high order of ability, and have created a spirit of emulation highly favorable to the Institution.

In point of professional ability and experience, as well as a dignified standard of preparation for the honors of the profession, our Medical College is acknowledged to bear a favorable comparison with any other in the Union. The Course of Lectures begins on the first Monday in November, and continues until March following, when the exercises are suspended for the intervening eight months, and the degrees conferred upon the Graduating Class.

The Faculty of the College is composed of gentlemen whose reputation for learning and scholarship, is by no means confined to the sphere indicated by the title above, and whose extensive and constantly increasing practice, with habits of close study and research, which many of their juniors would do well to emulate, identifies them with the onward march of the science in their respective departments. Several of them have filled positions of influence in other institutions; others are known to fame by their contributions to the treasury of scientific lore and polite literature.

The Chair of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine has been resumed by Professor Dickson, since his return to our city. The following are the Professorships now filled:

J. E. Holbrook, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; S. Henry Dickson, M. D., Professor of the Institute and Practice of Medicine; E. Geldings, M. D., Professor of Surgery; James Moultrie, M. D., Professor of Physiology; Henry R. Frost, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica; T. G. Prioleau, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics; C. U. Shepard, M. D., Professor of Chemistry; St. Julien Ravenel, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Dr. D. J. Cain, Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clinical Instructor, lectures twice a week on disease in that Institution.

Dr. E. B. Flagg, Physician at the Alms House, lectures twice a week on Diseases. Demonstrative Instruction in Medicine and Surgery, is given at the College Hospital.

The Anatomical Museum embraces a large and valuable collection of specimens carefully preserved, and numerous preparations in wax, casts and models, which are daily open for inspection. The chemical apparatus is very complete with all the latest improvements. On the square upon which the College is located, and immediately adjoining, are the Marine Hospital, Alms House, College Hospital and the New Roper Hospital in progress of erection, from the able Physicians of which, the students have the benefit of instruction in their several departments, and obtain access to opportunities for requiring a large store of medical and surgical knowledge. The Library, which is said to be the second best in the United States, embraces all the most modern medical works and periodical journals of any value, and its privileges are enjoyed by all by obtaining an order from one of the Faculty. The requirement for graduation are, that the candidate must be 21 years of age and of good moral character, and have studied three years with some respectable practioner, attended two full course of lectures, and a course of Dissections, under the demonstrator. Lectures are delivered by each of the Professors on their respective branches, from three to five times a week. The Faculty are desirous of bringing to the notice of the Southern and Western sections of our country the many advantages which this Institution offers for the education of medical men at home. We trust that their laborious and self-denying efforts to elevate the standard of medical education at the South may be justly appreciated by those for whose special benefit they are toiling, and the absurd and irrational idea, that a finished physician can be manufactured only at a Northern or foreign college became in course of time, one of the exploded sophisms of a bye-gone age.

Charleston Courier.

THE MODEL DAUGHTER. Constantly she comes down to breakfast before the tea things are taken away. She is always ready for dinner. She curls her own hair, and can undress herself without a servant. She is happy at home without going to a ball every night. She has not a headache when her papa asks her to sing. She "practices" only when he is out. She does not have her letters addressed to the pastry cook, or make a postman of the housemaid. She does not read novels in bed. She dresses plainly for church, and returns to luncheon without her head being crammed chuck full of bonnets. She is not perpetually embroidering mysterious braces, or knitting secret purses. Her fingers are not too proud to mend a stocking or make a pudding. She looks most attentively after the holes in her father's gloves. She is a clever adept in preparing gruel, white wine whey, topioca, chicken broth, beef-tea, and the thousand delicacies of a sick room. She is a tender nurse, moving noiselessly about, whispering words of comfort and administering medicine with an affection that robs it of half its bitterness. She does not scream at a leach, or faint at the sight of a black beetle. She does not spin poetry or devour it in any quantity. She does not invent excuses for not reading the debates to her father in the evening, nor does she skip any of the speeches. She always has the pillow ready to put under his head when he falls asleep. She can behold an officer with womanly fortitude without falling in love. She never contracts a milliner's bill unknown to her parents—"she would die sooner." She never stitched a Red Turk in her life. She soars above Berlin wool, and crying "one-two-three, one-two-three," continually. She studies house-keeping, is perfect in the common rules of arithmetic, and can tell pretty nearly how many "long sizes" go to the pound. She checks the weekly bills, and does not blush if seen in a butcher's shop on Saturday. She is not continnally fretting to go to Paris, or "dying" to see Jenny Lind, nor does she care much about "love Mario." She does not take long walks by herself, and come home saying "she lost her way." She treats her father's guests with civility. She never dresses in silks or satins the first thing in the morning, nor is she looking out of the window or admiring herself in the looking-glass all day long. She makes the children's frocks, and plays a little at chess and backgammon—"anything to please her dear father." She does not send home "lovely" jewelry for her dear father to look at. She does not lace herself to death, nor take vinegar to make herself thin. She wears thick shoes in wet weather. She has a terrible horror of coquetting. She is kind to the servants, and conceals their little fault. She never pouts when scolded, nor shuts herself up in a room to cultivate "the sulks." She is the pet of her "darling papa," and warms his slippers on a winter's night, and lights the candle before going up to bed. She is her mama's "dear, good girl," as is sufficiently proved by her being intrusted with all the keys of the housekeeping. There is a terrible crying when she is married, and for days after her absence nothing is heard in the house but regrets and loud praises, and earnest prayers for the happiness of the Model Daughter.

TO SALT BUTTER. Beat well up together in a marble mortar, half a pound of common salt with four ounces of powdered loaf-sugar; to every pound of newly made butter, the milk being well drawn off by beting, put an ounce of the milked powder, incorporate it well, put the butter into pots for keeping. In about a month, it will be fit to use, and then it will continue for ten years as good as butter newly salted.

The man who pays for his newspaper in advance was in our office yesterday. He and his family escaped the deluge, and we learn that the late frost didn't injure his cotton. So says the Nashville Whig.

COAL DEPOT. The Deep River Mining and Transportation Company have purchased the site where the Phoenix Steam Saw Mill lately stood, at south part of the town, for $10,500—to be used as a Coal yard for loading vessels.

Wil. Com.

From the National Intelligencer.

Reports to the Senate--Boston Mob.

As Documents possessing general interest, we publish below two Reports, expressing the views of the Majority and Minority of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, in response to the Message of the President of the United States, relative to the recent case of resistance to the fugitive slave law by a mob in the city of Boston. These Reports were laid before the Senate in the last hours of the session on Tuesday, too late to receive any consideration by that body.

Report of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Bradbury, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the Message of the President of the United States in answer to a resolution of the Senate calling for information in relation to the recent disturbance in Boston, made the following report:

The committee being called upon near the close of the session to consider the subject involved in the Message of the President, deem it proper at this time to confine the expression of their opinion to one or two points presented in that document.

That the Executive officers of the Government should possess full and adequate power to enforce the execution of the laws will not be questioned; and the committee are of opinion that they possess such power now, without the aid of further legislation.

In the execution of judicial process, the marshals and their deputies have authority to call to their assistance, whenever it is necessary, the *posse comitatus* within their jurisdiction, and, to adopt the language of the President, "it is supposed not to be doubtful that all citizens, whether enrolled in the militia or not, may be summoned as members," and that it is their duty to obey such summons.

The committee are not aware of any reason that exempts the citizens who constitute the military and naval forces of the United States from like liabilities to this duty. Because men are soldiers or sailors, they cease not to be citizens; they possess all the rights and are bound by all the duties of other citizens; and while acting under the direction of the civil authority, they may act with more efficiency and without objection in an organized form, under approprate subordinate command.

The Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress passed in pursuance thereof being paramount to State legislation, no State enactment in conflict with them can nullify them, or exonerate the citizen from his duty to render them obedience.

When occasions arise (which must necessarily be rare) when the civil power proves inadequate to maintain the laws, the President is authorized by the acts of Congress of 28th February, 1795, and March 3d, 1807, to call forth and employ, in the manner prescribed by these acts, the militia of the States, and the land and naval forces of the United Sttates, to suppress insurrections and to enforce the due execution of the laws.

A review of the powers possessed by the Executive by virtue of existing laws, to which we have barely alluded, and the experience of the past, have led the committee to the opinion that further legislation is not *essential* to enable the President to discharge, as we have confidence he is disposed to discharge with fidelity, his high constitutional duty, to see that the laws are faithfully executed. The committee, therefore, deem it inexpedient to recommend at this time further legislation; and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Report of the Minority by Mr. Butler.

Mr. Butler, from the same committee, submitted the following minority report:

In submitting my views on the Message of the President referred to the Judiciary Committee, it is not my purpose to express my dissent from the general and unqualified conclusion of the majority of the committee, to wit, that it is unnecessary at this time, by further legislation, to give the President power over the militia and military forces of the Government for the purpose of suppressing insurrections and combinations to obstruct the execution of the laws.

There are some subjects of the Message presented to the consideration of Congress, and which address themselves specially to the consideration of the committee, upon which I feel it a duty to express an opinion, lest by silence there might be a tacit recognition of one of the assumptions, and an approbation of some of the recommendations of the message.

Previously to the act of 1807, it seems to have been the implied understanding of all the departments of the Government that the President was *confined* to the militia "to suppress insurrections against the State Government and to suppress combinations against the laws of the United States."

The act of 1795 indicates the occasions and prescribes the manner in which the militia shall be called out and employed. The President cannot order out the militia to suppress insurrection against the State Governments, without being called on to do so by the Legislative or Executive authority of the State concerned.

To suppress combinations against the laws of the United States, it is the duty of the President to judge of the occasion for calling out the militia. On all occasions for calling out and employing the militia, it was made the duty of the President, by the act refered to, to issue his proclamation as a warning to the employment of force. This provision was founded in usage, and has the sanction of time, trial, and experience. It is but the warning voice of a forbearing Government. There might be some occasions when the interval between such warning and the actual employment of force might be of some duration. Other occasions might be such as to require the force to follow in quick succession to the warning of a proclamation. The order to call out the militia and the proclamation might emanate at the same time.

It seems to have been in contemplation by the act of 1795 to put at the disposal of the President a *quasi military posse comitatus* of citizen soldiers, to maintain the dominion of the laws, in which they had the interest of citizens. It was to make use of one class of citizens to bring another to a sense of justice and a proper submission to the laws. I approve its wisdom. An insurrection would be much more easily quelled by the array of neighbors and fellow-citizens, than by the employment of a trained and organized army, whose only influence would be the employment of force. An overwhelming force might be employed in the first case, whilst the other might only be strong enough to provoke collision, and end in blood. Whatever might be the views of our ancestors, it is certain that until 1807 the militia was the only force put at the disposal of the President to suppress insurrection, &c.

The act of 1807 is in these words: "That, in 'case of insurrection or obstruction to the laws, either of the United States or of any individual State or 'Territory, where it is lawful for the President of the 'United States to call for the militia for suppressing 'such insurrection or causing the laws to be duly 'executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for 'the same purpose such part of the land and naval 'force as shall be necessary, *having first observed all 'the pre-requisites of the law in other respects.*"

So far as it regards the employment of the army and naval force, the President maintains that he is subject to no pre-requisites of the act refered to, but that they are absolutely at his command for the purpose indicated.

The words of the President are: "Congress, not 'probably adverting to the difference between the militia and the regular army by the act of March 3d, '1807, authorized the President to use the land and 'naval force of the United States for the same purpose 'for which he might call forth the militia, and subject to the same proclamation. But the power of 'the President under the constitution, as commander 'of the army and navy, is general, and his duty to 'see the laws executed is general and positive; and 'the act of 1807 ought not to be construed as evincing any disposition in Congress to limit or restrain 'any of his constitutional authority." The import of which is, that the President may use the army and navy as he may think proper, under the plenitude of his constitutional authority; and that he is not constrained by the act of 1807, nor can he be restrained by the act of Congress. Being *ex officio* commander, he can use the army in suppressing insurrections in a manner different from that in which he is required to use the militia.

For the specific and sometimes delicate purposes indicated, I think Congress has the direction of the President. When actually in command, for repelling invasion or for any other purpose, he must exercise his own judgment, under his constitutional discretion. In one sentence, I deny that the President has a right to employ the army and navy for suppressing insurrections, &c., without observing the same prerequisites prescribed for him in calling out the militia for the same purpose.

His suggestion in his message is, that he shall have a right to employ the militia, as he contends he has a right under the constitution to employ the regular military force; that is, without notice of a proclamation. I do not think he has the right to call out the military force of the Government without observing the pre-requisites of the act of 1795; and I am unwilling to give him such power in calling out the militia. I would regard it as a fearfully momentous occasion to see the army called out to shoot down insurgents without notice or proclamation.

The truth is, it must be regarded as a significant omen of the times to be told that a marshal, under his plenary power to call out the *posse comitatus*, cannot execute constitutional laws without resort to force, and that to be executed with the promptness of Executive will.

Justice and the occasion require me to say that I do not believe the power contended for would be abused by the present Executive. The precedent for the direction of a mild and just President may be the rod of a power for the military despot.

A. P. BUTLER.

February 28, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CURRITUCK.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democratic party of Currituck County, held at the Court House, on Tuesday, the 25th February, 1851, Benjamin T. Simmons, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Solomon Ashbee appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly explained by Dr. H. M. Shaw, who moved the appointment of a Committee of five to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Whereupon the Chair appointed the following gentlemen: Dr. H. M. Shaw, W. R. Gordon, B. M. Baxter, James Bell, and W. P. Forbes.

After a brief retirement, the Committee returned and reported through their Chairman the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The time is now rapidly approaching when it will become the duty of the citizens of this District to cast their suffrages for some suitable person to represent them in the next Congress of the United States; and whereas, we, a portion of the Democratic citizens of Currituck county, having full confidence in the principles of the great party to which we belong, believe that an early organization is all that is necessary to ensure our success at the approaching election; Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we most respectfully recommend to our Democratic fellow citizens of the other counties composing this Congressional District, the propriety of holding a District Convention, at some early period.

2. *Resolved*, That while we are perfectly willing to acquiesce in the wishes of our sister counties in the selection of the time and place, we would recommend that the Convention be held at the Town of Gatesville, on the 31st day of March next, that being the time of Superior Court.

3. *Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint two Delegates from each Captain's District to represent this county in said Convention.

The Chairman then appointed the following gentlemen under the third Resolution, to represent this county in said Convention:

Moyock—John L. Cox and T. L. Saunderson.
Tull's Dreek—Israel Fanshaw, and S. B. Dozier.
Indian Ridge—H. M. Shaw and W. B. Forbes.
Court House—E. Morton and James Williams.
Knott's Island—John B. Jones and J. J. Waterfield.
Coinjock—Thomas Lindsey and John Jarvis.
Narrow Shore—M. W. Parker and D. W. Dunston.
Poplar Branch—W. A. Jarvis and L. Poyner.
Powell's Point—C. T. Sawyer and James Bean.
North Banks—Hodges Gallop and Ivey Dowdy.
Roanoke Island—Spencer Daniel and Wm. Austin.

On motion of Dr. Shaw, the Chairman, Secretary, and B. M. Baxter, Esq., were added to the delegation.

William F. Martin, Esq., of Elizabeth City, being present and loudly callled for, responded in a brief but eloquent and pertinent speech.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Elizabeth City Democratic Pioneer, and North Carolina Standard.

And then, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

BENJ. T. SIMMONS, *Ch'n.*

SOLOMON ASHBEE, *Sec'y.*

MEETING IN NORTHAMPTON.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Democrats of Northampton county, held in the town of Jackson, on Thursday, the 6th of March, 1851, on motion of Dr. Thomas V. Roberts, John Summerell, Esq. was called to the Chair, and on motion of John W. Pugh, Dr. George F. Moore was selected as Secretary. Whereupon, Ballard Moore, Esq. explained the object of the meeting in a few able and pertinent remarks. The following Resolutions were then offered by Dr. W. S. Copeland, and unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the Democracy of Northampton feel an abiding attachment to the principles held in common by the great Democratic party of our country, and that they earnestly desire the continued success of their principles, as well in the national as the State Government.

2. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve the recommendation of a District Convention to be held in the town of Gatesville, on the 31st instant., for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

3. *Resolved*, That the chairman of this meeting appoint five or more delegates from this county to attend the Convention at Gatesville, at the time specified.

4. *Resolved*, That we have unshaken confidence in the integrity and ability of our countyman and fellow citizen, Gen. Thomas J. Person, and that while we would present his name foremost before the people of the District, yet for the sake of concert we pledge ourselves to abide the action of a Convention.

5. *Resolved*, That we take this occasion to tender our thanks to our able and worthy Representatives in the last Legislature, Capt. Joseph M. S. Rogers and Gen. Thos. J. Person, for the faithful discharge of their duties.

Under the third Resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as Delegates to the Gatesville Convention, viz: Dr. Thos. V. Roberts, Thomas Bragg, Jr. John B. Bynum, Charles Maggett, Ballard Moore, Dr. John T. Lewter, John W. Pugh and Marcus W. Smallwood, and on motion of John White, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of Delegates.

On motion it was ordered that the Secretary forward the proceedings of this meeting to the Editors Democratic Pioneer, the Raleigh Standard, and the Roanoke Republican, with the request that they publish the same.

After the adoption of the Resolutions Dr. W. S. Copeland entertained the meeting in a brief but cheering speech; when on motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN SUMMERELL, *Ch'n.*

GEO. F. MOORE, *Sec'y.*

THE IVORY NUT. Among the remarkable vegetable substances recently brought into use for various purposes where ivory is used, is the Ivory Nut or vegetable Ivory. This interesting nut obtained from the Ivory Plant has been long known, although but recently used. The tree is one of the family of Palms, but is now placed by Dr. Lindley in the Natural Order Paudents, or Screw Pine Tribe. It belongs to the 22d class, and the 12th order of Sinaean arrangement. It is called Phytelephes, from Phyteu, Plant, and Eclephes, Ivory. It is common in the Mosearen Islands, and is popularly called the Tague Plant. In Perron's Synopsis Plantarium, published in 1807, this tree is described as posessing many of these nuts in a great prickley head or drupe, that the nut, in its early state, includes a limpid liquor, which becomes milky and sweet, and as it acquires greater consistency, approaches even to the solidity of Ivory, and varies in taste. The Indians cover their cottages with the largest leaves, and form buttons and various articles from the nuts. It is stated that bears are extremely fond of the tender nuts while in a pulpy state. Specimens of this article are being prepared to supply the cabinets of the various Ward and Public Schools by a gentleman who has visited the locality where they abound.

N. Y. Sun.

DOING UNCLE SAM. Jacob Slingerland, of Royalton, Vermont, has been holden to bail at Montpelier in $3,000 for procuring pensions by false and forged certificates. It has been ascertained that he has procured more than $20,000 from the Department at Washington by fraud. He is an old attorney, who had been in the pension business in New York before removing to Vermont.

Boston Post.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1851.

☞ Mr. C. W. James, No. 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, assisted by J. R. Smith, J. T. Dent, Jason Taylor, J. W. Armstrong, Perrin Locke, W. Ramsay, Dr. Joshua Wadswerth, Alex'r R. Laws, and A. J. Smiley.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, of Montgomery, Ala., is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee.

Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, A. Kirk Wellington, E. A. Evans, John T. Judkins, P. Locke, Jos. Button, Geo. P. Button, and Thos. D. Nice.

THE CLOVEN FOOT OF FEDERALISM.

We copy the following from that sterling Republican print, the Milledgeville Federal Union. The Resolutions it refers to were published in our paper of the 5th instant:

"DEMOCRACY VS. WHIGGERY. We publish to-day, the Democratic platform adopted by the Old Dominion. It embodies the correct doctrine; and in our opinion is the only true policy for the country in this important crisis. Virginia, the mother of the most distinguished disciples of the Democratic creed, has taken the lead—Georgia, democratic to the core as she is at this time, will repudiate all the dogmas of the new school of doctors, and rally again under the old Republican banner.

The whig party at this moment are making every exertion to carry the State in the fall elections. It does not openly publish its policy to the world, but under false pretences is attempting to palm off its oft repudiaded principles upon the unsuspecting. There are but two parties in Georgia at this day—the Democratic and Whig parties. The latter may repudiate its name and endeavor to convince the people that old lines are obliterated—but the Midas-like ears are visible above the deceitful drapery that covers its designs.

Democrats, you hold in your hands the political control of the Government. Twenty-six States of the Union are under Democratic administration. The whigs would gladly change this state of things. They see and feel their overwhelming defeat—they have no bright future to incite to a steadfast maintenance of their old principles—all is lost with them unless they can manufacture some hobby to ride —or invent some red pepper or gunpowder humbug to blind the eyes of the people. It is false that the Whig party is dead. Out of Georgia it is not "playing possum;" it boasts of strength, and its leaders are burnishing up their arms for the contest in '52. In every other State but Georgia we see unmistakable evidence of the existence of this party; and such would be the case here, if policy did not dictate silence. Let the Democratic Party, as a party, stand aloof from all alliances with whigs. Let it unite upon its time honored principles, and the knell of Whiggery is sounded."

The same game spoken of by the "Union," is being played here, more or less, by the Whig leaders. They are seeking to take advantage of the deep-rooted affection of the people for the Union, by forming so-called Union associations; and in order to make the game respectable even, they are compelled to characterize the Democrats as "disunionists" and as enemies to the public repose and tranquility. Those who insist upon the abstract right of secession, they hold up to the uninformed as the advocates of *immediate, practical* secession; and another test which they have in certain quarters is, an *approval* of the late so-called adjustment. This latter test, however, they change to suit circumstances. In one section of the State they profess to submit to this adjustment, as the best they could get; in another section they call it the Fillmore platform, and denounce Massachusetts and South Carolina in the same breath; and in another section they laud this adjustment as fair and equal, and as one of the main pillars of the Union.

We have frequently said, and it affords us pleasure to say again, that some of the leaders of the Whig party in this State, and many, very many of the masses, are sound upon this vital question; but the *submission* leaders of that party are among the worst foes the Union has within its limits. They underrate, understate, and take, with marked and almost uncomplaining meekness, every aggression made upon our common rights by the Abolitionists and Freesoilers; and as they give back before these aggressions, their only remedy for them, and their only plan for preserving the Union, is the cry of Union! Union! Union! God save the South, say we, when she is forced to go to such men for counsel or assistance! Such men are well described by Mr. Clingman, in his late masterly Speech in the House of Representatives. He says:

"Certain professed national organs and orators have preached devotion to the Union in any event, and under all circumstances. A baser sentiment never fell from the lips of a mortal. It is substantially the same with the doctrine of passive obedience, and non-resistance, which brought the head of Charles the 1st to the block. Since then no Englishman has had the effrontery to avow such opinions. Its only supporters in this country formerly were the tories of the revolution. Those who have preached the doctrine in our day, will only find their fellows among the palace slaves of Asiatic despotism. Their proper position is below everything that Providence has created, when in its natural state. Even the meanest reptiles struggle upward against the oppressor. The American people justly regard these individuals as degraded below the rest of animated nature."

We can add nothing to that picture. It lives in letters of fire, and burns *in* as well as *upon* the canvass. Who does it resemble? For whom was it taken? Let our readers make the application.

We repeat, the true Union party is the party which would confine the Federal Government within its limits, and which insists upon the Constitutional rights and the perfect equality of all the States. Any other doctrine, no matter what shape it may assume, is the doctrine of consolidation, of Federalism, and will prove ruinous to the South and destructive of the Union.

The "Union" says truly that the Federal leaders are casting about for some new "hobby"—some "red pepper or gunpowder humbug" with which to blind the eyes of the people. All they want to know is, *what is popular?* And if they can obtain, in their own minds, a satisfactory answer to that question, they will go for the *popular* side "without a why or a wherefore." Always talking against party, they are always the first as they are the most vindictive in their party movements and party demonstrations; always *for* the people on the stump, they are *against* them whenever the test is made in the halls of legislation; always lauding the Union and its glories, they are the men, of all others, whose policy would dissolve the one and eclipse the other.

We again warn our friends against the movements of these submission leaders. Beware of extremes of all sorts, and remember that we cannot save the Union by praising it. *It is with the North—not with the South—to save or to destroy the Union.* That is the point where a love of the Union must be revived and cherished; no hand in this State is raised against its continuance, and no heart longs for its overthrow.

But Federalism is the same everywhere; and those men who would make party capital out of the calamities of the times, and who would work, in so doing, on the most generous impulses of the people for selfish purposes, deserve at least to be *watched!*

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

One of the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer thus sketches the "last hours of Congress" in connection with the defeat of Mr. Ritchie's claim for relief from his losses on the Public Printing:

"A few days since, business took us to Washington, where we remained to witness, for the first time, the throes and agony of an expiring Congress. The scenes were full of exciting interest, but the effect upon the observer was painfully mortifying. To us, who had for so many years observed the dignified, deliberate and orderly proceedings of our State Legislature, the contrast presented at Washington, while a source of pride to a Virginian, was humiliating to a citizen of this great confederacy. Justice, deliberation and "Heaven's first law," order, seemed to have flown to the stars or been trampled under foot. Our first glimpse of the expiring Congress was in the House on Friday morning. The measure under consideration was the report of the printing committee for the relief of the public printer from the hardships of a contract, the beneficial clauses of which the Government itself had nullified. The subject had been so fully examined and discussed, and the time for action so short, that the previous question was moved and sustained. At once the factious opponents of the measure, hurried on by a blood-hound persecution of their victim, resorted to every imaginable device and parliamentary stratagem for delay—such as calls of the House, motions to lay on the table, calls of the ayes and noes, tellers on said calls, &c., &c.

All these schemes, however, failed, and, after several hours of this *noble* warfare, the resolution was passed. But even then, the hunt was not abandoned—for Wenworth endeavored to make a fight on *the title*, and called the ayes and noes—but he was frustrated. In the inglorious game pursued on the occasion, it was mortifying to every admirer of South Carolina gallantry, chivalry and magnanimity, to see *her* representatives closely allied with the spiteful malicious Evans of Maryland, and the unprincipled free-soilers Wentworth of Illinois, Crowell of Ohio, Wilmot of Pennsylvania, and others of that ilk. It grated on the ears of every Southerner and patriot to hear Mr. Burt of South Carolina, suggest to "my friend from Illinois," (Wenworth, the reprobate,) the course of action, to strike down the Editor of the Union. With the exception of the members from South Carolina and a stragling disunionist here and there, the Southern members showed themselves to be guided by a high sense of justice and magnanimity. Though the measure finally failed, it is a cause of pride to know that every member from Virginia, in both Houses of Congress, whatever their party affinities or conflicting views on the vexed question of the day, on this occasion came up unanimously to the standard of justice and right."

The Enquirer then goes on to trace the result as to this claim of Mr. Ritchie in the Senate:

"The resolution, which, after so long a struggle, was sustained by the House, went to the Senate. On the next day, it was read a first time, and would have passed then, but for the objection of Turney of Tennessee, a "copper-head" disunionist, and whose vindicative malice Nature has plainly stamped on his countenance. The River and Harbor bill consumed nearly all the few remaining hours of Congress—but even then, there was sufficient time left for the Senate to pass the measure of simple justice to the Public Printer. Party and personal hostility, however, could not allow such an opportunity for revenge to pass unimproved. Turney had gone, but Seward was there and called the ayes and noes—and the trio, Pearce of Maryland, Ewing of Ohio, and Hamlin of Maine, put their heads together and avowed their determination to defeat the mesure, by *speaking till the hour of* 12, the termination of the session. Under these circumstances, Senator Foote very properly withdrew the resolution. The crying injustice and outrage of this proceeding stand forth most glaringly, when it is borne in mind that after the defeat of this measure, the light-house bill, appropriating thousands for the whole coast, was passed *without being read*—and yet, a claim which both Houses had sanctinned, and which had been sifted in every way, must be discussed to death! Another element of injustice, is the fact that an allowance of 35 per cent. under the prices of 1819, was made to Gideon & Co., without opposition; while, under exactly similar circumstances, the factious opponents of the claim of the public printer, for 50 per cent. less than those prices, was spoken to death! Is it not a blot on the American character, that the U. S. Senate, which we have been taught to regard as the most dignified body on earth, should contain such Senators as we have described blinded by party prejudice, and insensible to every motive of justice and magnanimity!"

We can very readily imagine the sense of wrong under which the Editor of the Enquirer speaks on this subject. Mr. Ritchie has no doubt lost largely by his contract for the Public Printing; and it is the duty of Congress, without respect to personal or party feeling, to make good his losses and pay him, in addition, fair prices for his labor. A great Republic like this ought to be above any course of action calculated or designed to injure any one, especially a venerable man, like Mr. Ritchie, who has devoted the flower of his days to his country's cause. We have differed with Mr. Ritchie, during the past twelve months, on the Slavery question; but that would furnish no reason why we should refuse to pay him for his honest labor. The country will see him righted. We can have no doubt that the next Congress will do him full justice.

It is no business of ours, but it strikes us that the better policy for him would have been to have kept himself aloof from the Public Printing, and to have relied upon his ordinary patronage for support and for a competency. We see it stated, by Mr. Senator Foote, that he has already exhausted his own means and that of his sons, and borrowed thirty thousand dollars in addition, to enable him to go forward with the work and complete his contract! This is absolutely ruinous; and we are at a loss to know how, under these circumstances, any member could rise in his place in the Senate and "speak" his claim for relief "to death."

The Enquirer manifests a decided affection for Senator Foote, while it denounces Mr. Senator Turney as a "copper-head disunionist." Both of them are Democrats. The Union has pursued a similar course in regard to these gentlemen, though we believe it has not, at any time, employed as strong language towards Mr. Turney as the Enquirer does. Now, we are no great admirer ourselves, either of Mr. Turney or of the manner in which he was elected to the Senate; but we have no doubt he is just as sincere a friend to the Union as Mr. Foote is, and we feel confident his course on the Slavery question is *better* calculated than that of Mr. Foote to preserve the Union, and transmit it unimpaired to posterity. The Enquirer will effect but little good either for the cause of the Union or for its party, by such denunciations; but, as we stated in the outset, the Editor writes under a strong sense of wrong and injustice, and we have therefore no disposition to blame him or censure his expressions.

We learn from the Argus that the first branch of the City Councils of Norfolk, by a vote of eight to five, have resolved to take the sense of the people of Norfolk on a proposed subscription of $100,000 to the capital stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. If Norfolk should subscribe this amount, and Petersburg as much, the success of the enterprize will be at once put beyond all doubt.

The Register says the "fiat has already gone forth," and that the Democrats, "gathering resolution from despair," will "endeavor to drive" North Carolina "into the position of South Carolina or Mississippi." What does the Register think of the "position" of *Massachusetts?*

The Yankee Blade thinks that the Niagara Falls are getting somewhat "out of repair"—several large rocks having broken off lately and fallen into the channel. We think the Falls will still *do.*

FURTHER SIGNS.

A telegraphic despatch to the last Washington Union states that the people of Marshfield, Massachusetts—the village where Mr. Webster resides—held a meeting on the 4th instant, and passed a series of Resolutions, by yeas 120, nays 34, that they would *not* sustain the fugitive-slave law, and urged the fugitives to escape. The Resolutions were ordered to enrolled with the official records of the town.

No election of Senator has yet taken place in Massachusetts; but Sumner, who made a Speech in Boston, in which he counselled resistance to the fugitive slave law, and denounced it as atrocious and savage in its character, is still the highest candidate on the list. One hundred and ninety-three of the Representatives of the State of Massachusetts have repeatedly cast their votes for this man for a seat in the Senate of the Union! And yet we have submission papers in our midst, who endeavor to cloak these facts, and to produce the impression that it is only Boston which opposes the execution of this law! What says the Greensborough Patriot to these facts?

It would be much more manly and honest in the people of Massachusetts to go out of the Union at once, and form an alliance with Great Britain, than it is to remain in it, enjoying its protection and benefits, while they disregard and violate its laws. So far as we are concerned, they may go out to-morrow; and though we should deprecate a disruption of the bonds, even by Massachusetts, and should regret exceedingly to part company with those noble-hearted citizens of hers who are still true to the Union and the spirit of the compact, yet we would not fire a gun nor even spring a trigger, to keep her in.

She is a sovereign State, and has therefore a *right*, in the last resort, to secede from the Union. Let her either do it, *or obey the Constitution and the laws.*

EXECUTION OF THE LAW.

We publish to-day the Majority and Minority Reports of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of the United States, expressing the views of this Committee in response to the Message of President Fillmore relative to the recent case of resistance to the fugitive-slave law in the City of Boston.

The President, it will be remembered, asked for more power at the hands of Congress to enable him to enforce this law. The *entire* Committee, it will be seen, *concurred in the opinion that the President has sufficient power already*; and they therefore declined to recommend further legislation on the subject at this time.

What does all this prove? Mr. Fillmore is charged with the execution of the fugitive-slave law. That law is resisted, and a fugitive is taken out of the hands of the officers in the face of the Court, and hurried away. The President issues a Proclamation, in which he denounces the rioters and exhorts all good citizens to keep the peace. He then asks Congress to confer more power upon him, that he may be enabled *next* time certainly to execute the law; and a Committee of the Senate, after having examined the whole ground, unanimously report that his power in the premises is sufficiently full and conclusive already, and that further legislation is unnecessary.

Here is something to be looked at and pondered on. If this law is not *hereafter* enforced, whose fault will it be? Proclamations are very useful in their places, and paper declarations sometimes create a sensation —but *where are the fugitives?* That is the question.

MESSRS. CLINGMAN AND STANLY.

A Washington Correspondent of the Norfolk Argus gives the following account of the fight between Messrs. Clingman and Stanly. We publish it for what it is worth, not vouching, of course, for the correctness of its statements:

"An affair of a personal character occurred in the House, early in the evening, between Messrs. Stanly and Clingman, of North Carolina, resulting in a blow from the latter, nearly flooring his antagonist. It is *perhaps* possible that it may lead to more serious results. The cause of this collision arose in a conversation between the parties, which, as near as I have ascertained, was in substance as follows:

Mr. Stanly remarked that he intended, if he could get the floor, to state a few propositions, from which he should afterwards write out and publish a speech in reply to one by Mr. Clingman in reference to the Tariff. Mr. C. objected, as Mr. S. had once before perpetrated a similar fiction, referring to him in a manner that would have received a reply in the House if the speech had been delivered there. And he was then deterred by the persuasions of their friends from otherwise noticing it. S. made some remark re-affirming his intention, when C. warned him if he referred to him in it, in any manner, it would occasion an affair that would not end as did that with Wise, or that with Inge, or that between himself (C.) and Yancey. S. made a reply, of which I have not learned the purport, when C. asked, threateningly, if he wanted him to cane him as Wise did? S. rejoined that it was a lie. This brought the blow from C. Nothing further transpired, and no notice was taken of it by the House."

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer North America arrived at New York on the 7th from Chagres, with two weeks later advices from California. She brought 220 passengers, and $450,000 in gold dust.

There had been no choice of United States Senator in California. The choice, it is now said, lies between Col. Fremont and T. Butler King.

Affairs in California generally are without much interest beyond what was noted by the last arrivals. Good health prevails. The mining operations continue prosperous, and new discoveries of gold continue to be made.

The value of real estate is gradually decreasing.

Business generally continues prosperous, and all kinds of produce in abundance.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Republic.]

BOSTON, March 7, 1851.

Mr. George T. Curtis, the United States attorney, publishes an article in the Advertiser this morning, in which he defends his position taken in reference to the recent outrage and rescuing of the alleged fugitive slave. He says that the riot was in part levying war against the Government of the United States, and therefore treason, subjecting the participators to the penalty of death, according to the law.

Mr. Curtis has been arrested under a writ issued by State authority, and held to bail in $10,000 for performing his duty as an officer of the United States charged with the execution of the fugitive-slave law. If the participators in this riot be guilty of treason, they have been held to trial in very small penalties, the largest bond given, we believe, being $3,000. Mr. Curtis and other officers of the United States were required to give bond in $10,000 for attempting to enforce the law; while those who resisted it, and that successfully, were held to bail in two or three thousand dollars each! That is *Massachusetts* law.

The Register of Saturday last contains an article on the "next Congressional election" to which we shall pay our respects in due time.

We shall also have a word or two say in reply to an article in the last Greensborough Patriot. That paper has done gross injustice to our position on the Slavery question, and in relation to the Union of the States.

We invite attention to the Advertisement in our paper to-day, of the "World's Fair Art Union." Here is a chance to go to the Great Fair for a small sum, provided you are fortunate enough to draw a prize.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

This matter increases in interest as the period approaches. A London paper says:

"The palace of glass is nearly completed and will certainly be ready for the opening of the Exhibition on the 1st of May; indeed the Executive Committee announce postively that it will open on that day. Mr. Paxton, the projector of the glass house, has written a letter to Lord John Russel on the subject of admission to the exhibition. He proposes that for the first fortnight there should be charges for admission; after that it should be free every day except Wednesday; which could be reserved for those who can afford to pay well and who wish to avoid the crowd. The plan does not meet with much favor from the press.

The arrangements for the products of the various countries in the great building have been determined to a great extent by the commissioners. Upon entering at the central entrace of the eastern end of the building, the productions of the United Utates will be arranged upon the north and south side. Adjoining the United States will be the productions of Russia also arranged upon both sides of the central passage. Norway and Sweden will occupy the space next to Russia, but upon the south side only. Exhibitors from Northern Germany will be placed on the north side next to Russia, and upon the south to Norway and Sweden. The productions of the Zolverien will occupy a considerable space upon both sides, adjoining to those of Northern Germany. Articles contributed by Austrian exhibitors will be placed next, also occupying a portion of each side of the central passage.

The contributions from Holland join, on the north side, the Austrian productions. Belgium next occupies a fair amount of space on each side. France has 12 bays, or 250 feet of frontage on the north, and about 200 feet upon the south side. So Portugal and Spain are allotted a space upon the north side, as well as Italy, Switzerland will exhibit her productions upon the south side, and by their side will be arranged the articles to be sent from Brazil and Mexico. Egypt will occupy a space upon the north side, near to the transept, and in immediate proximity to some of the rich productions of Turkey. China has a frontage upon the south side, and and a portion of that of the transept. Greece is in a similar position upon the opposite side; and Persia and Arabia adjoin Greece and Turkey.

Crossing the transept, the visitor will find himself amid the productions o British India, Ceylon and the rest of our colonies, from which he will pass to the productions of the United Kingdom. The machinery in motion will occupy the north-western part of the building; the steam engine, which will be of not less thand 100 horse power, will be outside the building. The galleries will be alloted to the respective countries in almost the same proportions as the space upon the ground floor. It is understood that all the lighter and more elegant articles will be displayed in galleries, the heavier articles being of course exhibited upon the ground floor.

Sculpture and the fine arts will occupy a position as near as possible to the transept. Articles of statuary and sculpture will be upon each side of the central passage, small fountains and other ornamental works being placed in the centre. At the centre of the intersection of the transept and nave, or central passage, will be a very beautiful glass fountain, with a basin of thirty feet diameter, to be supplied by Messrs. Chance, the eminent glass manufacturers."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Pacific arrived at New York on the 6th inst., bringing one weeks later intelligence from Europe.

The British Ministers have tendered their resignations, and the London Times states that Lord John Russell only holds his office as Prime Minister until another government can be formed.

There is said to be some probability of war between Turkey and Egypt. The Sultan desires the Pacha to reduce his forces—the Pacha refuses, and augments them.

We quote the following as to the markets:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22. *Cotton.* The arrival of the Arctic from New York, bringing large receipts, caused a further decline of ⅛d. per lb. These low rates, however, brought in spinners and some few speculators, which soon restored confidence and the market closed firm in rather higher prices than last Friday. Indeed, the low and middling qualities of Orleans and Mobile are ⅛d. higher. In Egyptian, Brazil, and Surat, there is no change to notice. Speculators have taken 4,800 bales American, 350 Maranham, 70 Egyptian, and 210 Surat, and exporters 250 bales American, 20 Bahia, 120 Madras, and 400 Surat. The following are the quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅞d.; Mobile, 7¼d.; and Upland, 7d.; the middling 6⅝d. a 7⅛d.

Breadstuffs. The large imports of grain and flour from the continent and the United States have depressed the market, and prices are nominal. Western canal flour, 19s. 6d. a 21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s. 6d. Wheat, white, 5s. 10d. a 6s.; red, 5s. 4d. and 5s. 8d. Corn, yellow, 30s.; mixed, 29s. a 29s. 6d.; and white 32.

Provisions. Pork is firm—sales of St. Louis bacon, to arrive, making at 36s. 6d. Lard has advanced 1s. a 2s. Cheese has also experienced an advance of 1s. a 2s.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

To the surprise of many, (says the Richmond Enquirer,) the bill reducing the rates of postage became a law at the session of Congress just expired. On account of the pressure of business and the conflicting provisions of the House bill and the Senate's substitute, it was thought the whole measure would fall through. The House, however, very readily assented to the Senate's proposition, which, though rather radical, yet in making the reduction more gradual, is vastly preferable to the House measure. Except in regard to the coinage of three-cent pieces, the law does not go into operation until the 1st July next. It reduces the average rate of postage both upon letters and newspapers nearly one-half. The following schedule, which we find in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, shews the rates on newspapers under the new law, compared with the old:

NEWSPAPERS PER QUARTER.

Miles.	Weekly.	Semi-weekly.	Tri-weekly.	More than Tri-weekly
Under 50 (new bill)	5cts.	10	15	25
Present rate	12	24	36	48
Over 50—under 300	10	20	30	50
Present rate	13	36	54	108
Over 300—under 1000	15	30	45	75
Present rate	18	36	54	108
Over 1000—under 2000	20	40	60	100
Present rate	18	36	54	108
Over 2000—under 4000	25	50	75	125
Present rate	18	36	54	108
Over 4000	30	60	90	150
Present rate	18	36	54	108

All weekly papers free within the county where they are published. Papers of less than 1½ ounce, half these rates, and papers not over 300 square inches, one-fourth these rates.

The rates on monthly and semi-monthly newspapers the same, in proportion to the number of sheets issued, as on weekly papers.

The new rate on letters, not exceeding half an ounce, is three cents prepaid, or five cents if not prepaid, for all distances under three thousand miles. Over three thousand miles, double these rates.

The section added by the Senate, providing for the procuring of envelopes, and authorizing the Postmaster-General to send them through the mails to postmasters or other persons desiring them, free of charge, was stricken out. Also the section authorizing the appointment of additional clerks to carry out the provisions of this bill.

TREATIES BEFORE THE SENATE. The Committee on Foreign Relations reported the following treaties to the Senate for consideration:

One with Switzerland, negotiated by Mr. Mann, with a unanimous recommendation in its favor, with the exception of the Jewish disability clause, which it is proposed to strike out.

One with Portugal, which country offers to pay a certain sum, and to leave the disputed portion to be settled by arbitrators. Its ratification unanimously recommended.

One with Mexico, which country offers to permit the Tehuantepec railroad to be constructed, and appropiates seven leagues of land on each side of the proposed line for the purpose. It also extends to American citizens equal privileges with Mexicans. The report of the committee is unanimous in its favor.

We understand these three treaties were disposed of yesterday in the Senate, besides various nominations. It is expected that they will adjourn either to-day or on Monday. *Union of Saturday last.*

From the Baltimore Sun.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

Fayetteville (Tennessee) in Ruins.—Great Destruction of Property.—Lamentable Loss of Life.—Full Particulars of the Calamity.

We gave a brief telegraphic account of this terrible tornado last week. In the Louisville Courier of the 27th ultimo we find the following thrilling particulars:

NASHVILLE, February 26—8, p. m. By the mail to-night a house in this city received the following intelligence:

FAYETTEVILLE, (Tennessee,) February 25. A few minutes past four o'clock yesterday morning a great portion of our town was laid in ruins by a storm which swept everything before it. Webb & Smith's, Goodrich's, and John McPhail's stores, were blown down to the second floor. Both hotels were badly injured. Hine's new building was riddled; Bagley's, Isaac's, Mrs. J. V. McKinney's, B. S. Russell's, Homon's, Wm. Neild's, jr., C. P. Church's, Berry's, Washburn's, Mrs. Shall's, the Garvin House, and many others, were blown entirely down—not even the foundations left. Dr. R. R. McKinney's, Dr. C. McKinney's, Mrs. Greer's house, James L. Thompson's, and others, are an entire wreck. The chimneys and east gable end of Sneed's house fell on the roof of Nick's store, and crushed it in. Dr. M. H. Bormus's and J. M. Bright's houses were unroofed. Several offices, the market-house, stables, and smoke-houses were blown down.

Mrs. Bowzee and child are dead. A. H. Berry's oldest child was killed, and he nearly so. Several others were dangerously and many seriously wounded. Cows, horses, and stock are dead in every direction.

Mr. Nell's stables and kitchen were blown down. Pen cannot describe the awful scene. The world seemed to be coming to an end. The wind roared and blew, with fearful violence, a perfect hurricane, amidst which could be heard the shrieks of women and the screams of children, falling houses, crumbling walls, timbers dashing against timbers, mingled with peals of thunder; and the air was alive with electricity, followed by rain in torrents, and an impenetrable darkness, while still from every quarter came agonizing cries for assistance. Truly, it was a terrible scene. The heart sickens at the recollection.

The tornado came from the southwest. The streets are almost entirely blocked with a confused mass of timbers, and not unfrequently the whole wreck of large houses was thrown and strewn for hundreds of yards.

The following is a hasty summary:

The Presbyterian Church, Cumberland Presbyterian Church, market-house, Stonebreaker's tanyard, and all the buildings around, were totally destroyed.

[A list is here given of 42 persons whose houses were greatly damaged, including the jail, and of 12 slightly.]

The above is only partial and hasty. Imagine a besom sweeping everything before it—houses, trees, fences, rails, planks, &c.—and you have even then failed to realize the full extent of the havoc. But the saddest scene of all was to witness the human sufferings. Scarcely could you meet a citizen that was not bruised or maimed.

In addition to those mentioned as killed, the following were seriously hurt: Dr. R. R. McKinney, Mrs. R. R. McKinney, Joel McKinney, C. McKinney, R. McKinney, C. C. McKinney, a daughter of L. S. Stone, Miss Martha McKinney, two sons of J. L. Thompson, two sons of Mr. Rogers, son of R. L. Russel, M. Gordon, daughter of Mrs. Ewen, and many others, whose names are not remembered.

Another despatch of the 26th says:

Among the killed were Mrs. Ransel and child, and a son of A. H. Berry. Mr. Berry is thought to be mortally wounded. A daughter of Mr. Record, Methodist preacher, had her thigh broken. The stores of Crawford & Maleroy, and Mix, were literally demolished.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Republic.]

The Bulletin Office burnt down—Partial Destruction of Boak's Arcade—Heavy Loss—News from Central America—More of the Steamboat Explosion—The Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4. The office of the New Orleans *Bulletin* newspaper, situated in Boak's Arcade, No. 37 Gravier street, was totally consumed by fire last night. Nothing was saved belonging to the establishment except the books. The printing materials and all else about the establishment entirely consumed. The proprietors are partially insured. Several other stores in the same building, including about one-half of the valuable arcade, were burnt out. The loss is very heavy, but partially covered by insurance. How the fire occurred is not known.

We have advices from Yucatan stating that the British authorities have taken possession of that place, and that the Spanish authorities have deserted it. A desperate battle had been fought between the troops of Salvadore and Guatemala, in which the former were victorious.

Those killed by the explosion of the steamer Oregon were mostly deck hands.

The cotton market has been heavy and depressed; sales since the 1st instant up to to-day are 13,000 bales, closing at 9½ a 10 cents, for middling qualities.

Prime molasses scarce; sales at 27 cents.

Whiskey heavy, at 20 cents, with 1,200 barrels sold; sales 400 tierces rice at 3⅜ cents.

Sugar has declined ⅛ cent per pound; fair 4⅜ a 5 cents per pound.

Heavy Failure.

NEW YORK, March 6. It is rumored that Isaac Storms, formerly tobacco merchant, has failed for $600,000. A telegraphic despatch from Utica states that F. Hollester, on account of whom Mr. Storms was reported to have failed, and who was also reported as having failed for a large amount, owing to the failure of Messrs. Austens and Spencer, of New York, states that the failures of the gentlemen prove to be a false report—as also the report that the Lewis county bank and Exchange banks had failed. Mr. Hollester's credit to-day stands good for any amount.

There is no special change to notice in the New York market.

CURRITUCK RESPONDS TO GATES. We had the pleasure of being present at a meeting of the Democracy of Currituck on Tuesday last. That sterling and whole-souled Democrat, B. T. Simmons, was in the chair, assisted by friend Ashbee as Secretary. Resolutions were adopted, agreeing with those promulgated by the Democracy of Gates, and appointing a full delegation to represent the county in the District Convention to be held at Gatesville on the 31st inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. The finest spirit prevailed in the meeting, and the Democracy of old Currituck are resolved to redeem their character from the imputation of having been remiss for several years past. Our townsman, Wm. F. Martin, being present upon the occasion, was called upon to make a speech, to which he responded in an appropriate and eloquent address, invoking the Democracy of that county to bestir themselves and make a determined and united effort to elect our candidate. His remarks were well-timed, and were received with great enthusiasm by the meeting.

Their proceedings will be found in another column, and we hope the other counties will promptly follow up the action of Gates and Currituck.

Elizabeth City Pioneer.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.—*Appeals.* The act of the late Assembly of North Carolina, in regard to appeals, provides, that if either party to a trial before a Justice of the Peace shall be dissatisfied with the result, said party may appeal to the next term of the County Court, *or to the Superior Court.* Security to be given as usual.

Another act gives the right to appeal to Supreme Court, of all criminals in case of conviction in Superior Court, except in case of felony.

Both acts in operation from the day of enactment.

Another act says that where there are two or more *defendants* to a suit, and either of them refuse to join in an appeal, judgment may issue against him, and execution take place.

Deaf Mutes. It is provided that any parent or guardian in this State, may send any deaf mute to the State Institution at Raleigh, for instruction, by paying $13 per month for the board and tuition. The clothes to be furnished, or charged extra.

Clerks may issue Attachments. It is provided that the Clerks of the Superior and County Courts may issue original attachments, returnable to their respective courts, and take bonds and administer oaths in cases of such attachments, in the same manner as is now done by Justices of the Peace. The clerk to be allowed the same fees as are now allowed in suits commencing by writ.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

THE LATE DUEL.

Two sons of Chivalry of late,
 Grew wrathful on the Congress floor;
Inge, in the heat of the debate,
 Insulted Stanly's honor sore.

A challenge passed, ere morning broke—
 Each hastens early from his bed;
They meet and fire—the harmless smoke
 Curls slowly round each unharmed head.

The smoke has cleared, the weapons drop;
 Inge flies his foreman's hand to seize,
And Stanly finds the pistol's pop
 A balm for all his Inge-uries.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

Let us see if we cannot splice a stanza or two, to the above. Here goes:

But had he perished in this strife,
 About a trifle—do you see?
Inge could not have restored his life,
 With all his Inge-nuity.

Ergo the man who tempts his fate,
 And powder burns with aim malicious,
For hot words spoken in debate,
 Decidedly is Inge-udicious.

N. Y. Star

DIED,

At Alverton, the residence of John Burgwyn, Esq., on Friday, the 20th February, in the third year of his age, Donald Farquoar, youngest child of the Rev. Cameron F. and Julia T. McRae.

"Its home was among the angels."

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, March 6. Bacon selling at from 8 to 12 cents, according to quality; sales of Baltimore flour at $5 25 per barrel; 1600 bushels of corn, from Baltimore, sold at 71 cents per bushel; oats at 55 cents per bushel; molasses 19 cents per gallon; salt 75 cents per sack; lime, $1 per barrel. The Journal says of Naval Stores:—NAVAL STORES—*Turpentine*—Since our last week's review, about 5,262 barrels Turpentine have been sold at last week's figures, with the exception of about 1000 barrels, sold yesterday at a decline of 5 cents per barrel for the soft article. We hear of only 150 barrels sold to-day, (all hard,) at former prices. The prices may be said to have closed at $2 for soft, and $1 30 for hard. *Spirits Turpentine*—550 bbls. Spirits changed hands since last Thursday, at 28 cents per gallon. *Rosin*—1000 bbls. No. 3 Rosin sold at 95 cents to $1 per bbl., and 300 bbls. No. 2 at $1 12½ per barrel. We learn that a contract has been made for 3,000 bbls. No. 3 at $1 per bbl. *Tar*—About 1,000 bbls. Tar have been sold during the week, at $1 15 to $1 10 per bbl., closing at latter price. *Pitch*—250 bbls. sold at $1 12½ per bbl.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 8. Bacon 10 to 12 cents; cotton 9 to 10 cents; corn 80 to 95 per bushel; flour $5 50 to $6 25; flaxseed $1 40 to $1 50 per bushel; fodder 80 cents to $1 per hundred; oats 50 to 60 cents per bushel; cotton yarn 19 cents per pound; coffee 13 to 14 cents; molasses 23 to 24 cents

PETERSBURG, March 7. Tobacco at from $4 50 to $15, according to quality; cotton has a downward tendency—small sales at 10 to 10¼ cents for good lots; wheat at from 70 to 107 cents according to quality; flour, superfine, dull at $5; corn, scarce at 70 cents.

WORLD'S FAIR ART UNION,

Under the management of the N. Y. Art Union Company, incorporated by the Legislature of New York, *Office 50 Wall Street, New York.* Over the American Exchange Bank.

COMMITTEE.

W. DEAN, Esq. RICHARD MOTT, Esq.
W. C. HORNFRYER, Esq. I. TOWNSEND, Esq.
T. WATTS, Esq. W. S. McKENZIE, Esq.
I. TOWNSEEND, *Secretary.*

Shares, $5 Dollars Each.

FIFTY PRIZES!

EACH subscriber for every $5 subscribed will receive a magnificent engraving of the World's Fair, and one chance in the distribution of Fifty Prizes,

Each prize is a free first cabin passage to London and back, and $100 in money.

A person drawing a prize who does not desire to go to London, or to go by the vessel provided by the Company, may receive an equivalent for the right of passage in money.

The drawing is fixed for the 25th of March, in the City of New York, and express notice of the place and hour of drawing will be sent to each subscriber.

A remittance of $45 will secure 10 shares.

Clubs of less than ten may deduct 5 per cent, and Clubs of ten or more may deduct 10 per cent.

Remittances by mail will be at the Company's risk.

Funds current at place whence sent taken at par.

Drafts must be made payable to the Secretary.

The shares are selling rapidly, and as the number to be sold is limited by the charter of incorporation, applications for shares must be sent forthwith.

If a remittance arrive after the shares are all taken the money will be returned.

Shares and further particulars may be obtained on application at the Office of the N. Y. Art Union Company, 50, Wall Street, New York.

By Order, I. TOWNSEND, *Sec'y.*
New York, March 8, 1851. 37—td.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.



BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, will be opened by the Subscribers in the City of Raleigh, the first Monday in March, 1851; and will be kept open for the space of ninety days.

R. M. SAUNDERS,
GEO. W. MORDECAI,
E. P. GUION,
W. W. HOLDEN.

☞ *The Book of Subscriptions may be found at Mr. Turner's Bookstore.*

Raleigh, Feb. 17, 1851. 34—tf.

Sale of Land,

ON Saturday the 22d of March instant, I shall sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, at Rolesville, all the lands on the east side of the old stage road, belonging to the estate of Cyrus Whitaker, dec'd, known as the Ezell land—part of which is the old mill-pond tract. MARY WHITAKER, *Executor.*

March 1, 1851. 37—td.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

LATEST FASHIONS.

OLIVER L. BURCH.

HAS just received his Spring supply of those beautiful *Lemoine Paris Calf Skins*, which he is manufacturing into Boots in a style that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

Also, fine Opera Boots, Gaiters, Pump Boots, &c.

For sale all kinds of Tools, Finding, &c. for the trade.

Raleigh, March 5, 1851. 35—

Fayetteville & Northern Plank Road

Meeting at Finch's Store, Johnston County.

A PUBLIC Meeting will take place at Finch's Store, in Johnston County, on Saturday, March 29th, at 11 o'clock.

All persons who are interested in the construction of the Fayettevile and Northern Plank Road are invited to attend.

Fayetteville, March 3, 1851. 36—2t.

City Tax List.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the first day of April next, to take the City Tax List for the current year, according to law. WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, March 6th, 1851. 36—

Brown Sheetings and Spun Cotton.

2000 YARDS 4-4 Brown Sheeting's, by the Bale or piece. 150 Bunches Spun Cotton, Nos. 4 to 16. For sale by J. BROWN, No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 27—

Fresh Garden Seed.

OF all the popular Varieties this day received and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

January 30, 1851. 26—3m.

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
Old gold and silver taken in exchange.
November 1850. 6—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797— tf.

State of North Carolina, Warren county.

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, *vs.* Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition in Warren Court of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition.

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the Petitioners in the above cause, that Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non-residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1850.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

December 21. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 847—w6t.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes

A LIST of land to be sold at the Court House door in the town of Rockford, on the 2d Monday in February, 1851, for the Tax and cost of advertising for the years, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48 and '49.

Acres.	Owner's Names.	Who adjoining.	Taxes.
114	Cloe Robey,	Wm. McBride,	71½
125	Wm. Casey,	Samuel Edwards,	71½
84	Thos. F. Hampton,	M. Shooves & others,	1 28½
50	C. M. Mikle,	C. B. Franklin,	7
100	Thos. J. Cook,	E. Felts and others,	56½
50	" "	" "	1 21
55	L. Linsey's heirs,	John Haynes,	$1 60¾
265	Wm. Holcomb,	N. D. Hunt,	
150	Thomas Rose,	John Wright,	89½
76	L. Linsey's heirs,	S. Myers,	37½
100	S. L. Davis,	Wm. Lad and others,	37½
973	J. Clemmons,	Rives' heirs,	2 76
110	M. Logan,	Moore or Whitaker,	85
225	Perham's heirs,	Wm. Reece,	

H. G. HAMPTON, *Sh'ff.*
January 8th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 850—4t.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.
Adaline Jones, *vs* Daniel Jones—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Daniel Jones, is not an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard for three months that the said Daniel Jones be and appear at the next Term of the Honorable Superior Court to be held for the said County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte.*

Witness, A. B. Cox, Clerk of said Court at office, the second Monday in September A. D., 1850.

A. B. COX, C. S. C.
Nouember 30, 1850. 11—3m.

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Patchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:
6 doz. Low's old Brown Windso
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinny Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,
All of the best quality, and for sale low, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

PYFER & CO.
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Who have been prosecuting the Lottery business for the last twenty-three years—daily selling
Handsome and Brilliant Prizes

To their thousand of patrons, feel incumbent on them for the good of their fellow-men, in ameliorating their condition, to enlighten the uninformed where and how to obtain wealth and its concomitant luxuries.

We therefore respectfully submit to the inspection of the public generally throughout the United States, the annexed

Galaxy of Rich and Gorgeous Lotteries!!!

The Schemes for the month of March are of unusual merit and brilliancy, and commend themselves by their own raciness to the esteem of all who seek the
Potent Influence of Wealth!

All orders for Lucky Tickets or Packages to receive immediate and faithful attention, should be carefully addressed to the truly fortunate old-established and popular house of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
Gorgeous Schemes for March, 1851.
Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date March.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	$12	$40 00
3	8,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	2½	8 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
5	32,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
6	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
7	3 of 10,000	72 Nos	13 drawn	5	16 00
8	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
10	10,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	2½	8 00
11	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
12	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
13	26,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
14	13,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	4	13 00
15	51,322	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
17	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
18	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	18 00
19	2 of 30,000	75 Nos	10 drawn	10	40 00
20	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
22	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	40 00
24	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
25	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
26	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
27	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
28	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
29	75,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	30	95 00
31	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

*Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old-Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
March 1, 1851. 33—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

	With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—eow 1y pd.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina,

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.
Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING
their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C.
March 3d, 1850. 801—1y.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Growth of 1850; raised by the United Society called Shakers, and Dr. Landreth. For sale by
Henry D. Turner,
North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh, N. C.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Asparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China Dwarf, Early six weeks, (yellow,) Refugee, or thousand to one, Horticultural Pole, Large Lima, Carolina Lima.
Beet—Early Flat Bassano, Early Blood Turnip, Early Orange Turnip, French Amber Sugar, White Selesia Sugar, Long Broad, Long Mangel Wurtzel.
Brocoli—Large Purple Cape, Large White Cape.
Cauliflower—Early, Large Late.
Cabbage—Early Sugar Loaf, Early York, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Drumhead, Mammoth, (new,) Flat or Late Dutch, Drumhead Savoy, (new.)
Celery—Large White Solid, Rose colored, Solid Silver giant, (new.)
Corn—Early Hawk, Early Canada, Early Smith's White, Sioux or Dutton, Early Tuscarora, Early Sugar, Early White Flint.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass, Broad Leaved, Extra Curled (new,) Water.
Cucumber—Early Green Cluster, Early Frame, Early Short Green, White Spined, Long Green Turkey, Long Green, (Keens,) Small Gherkins.
Carrot—Early Horn, Large Altringham, White Field.
Egg Plant—Large Purple, White, (ornamental.)
Endive—Green Curled, Broad Leafed.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea.
Leek—Large Scotch, or Flag, Large London.
Lettuce—Imperial Sugar Loaf, Early White Head, Early curled Silesia, Large Green Head, Icehead, Ice Coss, Royal Cabbage Head early, Extra Cabbage Head, Brown Dutch.
Melon—Large Musk, Large Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Fine Nutmeg, Ward's Nectar, Pine Apple, Persian, Pomegranate, Fragrant, Water Imperial, Water Early Apple Seed, Water Long Island, Water Carolina, Water Citron, for preserves.
Okra—Long White, Short Green.
Onion—White Silver Skin, Yellow, Red, Welsh or French, for Soups.
Parsnip—Guernsey, Long White, Hollow crown.
Parsley—Plain or Single, Curled, Dwarf Curled.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Prince Albert, (new,) Early May extra, Early June, Early Charlton, Bishop's Early Dwarf, Large White Marrowfat, Large Black Eye, Dwarf Marrowfat.
Radish—Long White Summer, Early Scarlet Short Top, Long Salmon, Long Scarlet or Early Frame Scarlet or Cherry Turnip, Philadelphia Large White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, White Fall Spanish, Black Fall Spanish.
Carrot—Long Scarlet or Blood, Long Orange.
Sorrel—English Garden Broad leaved.
Spinage—Broad Leaved Savoy, Round leaved, New Flanders Prickly.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Squash—Bush Crookneck Summer, Dutch Summer Scallop, white and yellow, Vegetable Marrow, Sweet Potatoe, Valaparaiso.
Tomato—Large Smooth Red, Yellow, Cherry.
Turnip—Early Dutch, Large English Norfolk, Red Top Flat, White Flat, Rutabaga, Yellow Swedish, French, white, Long White.
Herbs—Caraway, Dill, Fengel, Lavender, Lemon balm, Sage, Summer Savoy, Sweet Basil, Majo-Thyme.
Grass Seeds—White Dutch clover, Lucerne, Blue Grass Lawn Grass mixed, Cole or Rape Seed.
Feb. 26th, 1851. 35—

JANUARY, 1851.

HENRY D. TURNER has this day received the following elegant Works suitable for Presents, &c.

The Pathways and Abiding places of our Lord, with 20 engravings on Steel. Women of the Old Testament. Reed's Female Poets of America, Illustrated with engravings and Illuminations. The life of Christ, by Rev. H. Hastings Weld. Washington Irving's Sketch Book. Tales of a Traveller. Oliver Goldsmith & Knickerbocker's, New York. With engravings from designs by Darley. Proverbial Philosophy, 4to., 16 engravings, 12mo., 12. The Winter Bloom, with 9 brilliant Illuminations in Oil colors. American Female Poets. By Caroline May 12 Illustrations. British " " Geo. W. Bethune 12 Illustrations.

ALL THE ANNUALS FOR 1851.

Leaflets of Memory,	Gem of the Season,
The Keepsake,	Cabinet of Modern Art,
The Iris,	The Snow Flake,
Gems of Beauty,	The Christmas Tribune,
Token of Friendship,	Keepsake of Friendship,
Friendship's Offering,	Temperance Offering.

Bibles and Prayer Books of every edition and style of binding.

A splendid assortment of Juvenile Books, Games, &c.
Raleigh, January 17, 1851. 22—

NOTICE.

ON the fourth Monday of March next, I will sell, for cash, in the town of Carthage, the following tracts or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and the expenses of said sale.

No. acres.	Persons names.	Location.	Taxes
45.	Heirs of H. A. McNeill.	McDeed's creek,	04 c
22.	" "	Mouth Big Pond,	02
45.	" "	Hart's Branch,	06
50.	" "	Gut creek,	04
25.	" "	Little creek,	06
25.	" "	Morganton road,	08
10.	" "	McDeed's creek,	02
64.	" "	Yadkin road,	04
64.	" "	Mill creek,	04
64.	" "	Seal's road,	06
15.	" "	Stear Branch,	02
22.	" "	McDeed's creek,	02
225.	Heirs of A. B. McFadyen,	Govenor's creek,	63
110.	Heirs of John Black,	Nick's creek,	10
100.	Heirs of Alex. Nicholson,	Raccoon creek,	21

All the above Land will be sold if not previously paid.
A. R. WADSWORTH, late Sheriff.
Feb. 12, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $4.) 29—6t.

State of North Carolina—Franklin Co.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—December Term, 1850.

Willis Alford, Benj. H. Alford, Jeremiah Alford, and Williams and his wife Margaret C. Alford *vs.* William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford—Petition to sell Land Warrant.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants aforesaid, are non residents of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, warning the said William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the Town of Louisburg, County and State aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in March A. D. 1851, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*, and Decree made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 2d Monday of December, A. D., 1850.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.
January 15th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 24—6w.

State of North Carolina—Martin County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1851.

Samuel Hyman, Administrator of William S. Hines, against Christopher C. Hines and others, Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the children and next of kin of Kenneth Sherrod and Elizabeth Wallace are non residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for the said children and next of kin of Kenneth Sherrod and Elizabeth Wallace to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Martin, at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the second Monday of April next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D., 1851.

L. JOHNSON, C. C. C.
February, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 33—6w.

North Carolina Executor.

THE North Carolina Executor, containing the Statutes and Common Law of the State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms and Precedents, intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators, in their practical management of Estates, acording to the laws now in force; with which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dowers, and other provisions for Widows, distribution of Estates, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c.

For Sale at the N. C. Bookstore, by
H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Feb. 1851. 32—

GARDEN SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE

February 1, 1851.

Asparagus—Giant.
Beet—French Sugar, Mangel Wurzel, White Sugar, Long Blood Red, *Extra* Early Turnip, Early Red Turnip.
Borecole—Purple.
Brussel's Sprouts.
Broccoli—Superior White, Superior Purple. These are of genuine varieties, and with proper culture we warrant them to produce flowers.
Beans—Early Yellow Six Weeks, Royal Dwarf Kidney, Early China Red Eye, *Extra* Early Six Weeks, Refugee or 1000 to 1, Late Valentine, Large Lima.
Cauliflower—Early White, Purple and others.
Corrat—Long Orange, Large White Field.
Cabbage—Heart, Early York, Early Battersea, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Late Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or Great American, Green Curled Savoy, Red Pickling or Purple, and Premium Flat Dutch.
Celery—White Solid, Giant Red, Silver Giant, Rose Colored, solid.
Cress—Pepper Grass.
Corn Salad—Large French.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Pickling, Early Yellow, Long Green, Long Green Turkey, Long White Spine.
Encive—White curled.
Egg Plant—Early Purple, Large Late Purple.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea Kale.
Lettuce—Early Curled Selessia, Early Cabbage, Brown Dutch, Ice Drumhead.
Melon—Carolina Water, Long Striped, True Spanish, Mountain Sweet, Nutmeg, Citron Nutmeg, Fine Netted Cantilope, Yellow Cantilope.
Onion—Silver Skin, Large Red, White Onion Setts Yellow do.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, sugar or sweet.
Peas—Early Six Weeks, Prince Albert's *extra* Early, (earliest known,) Early Charlton. Coates new Imperial, very superior, Royal Dwarf Marrowfat, Early Dwarf Prolific.
Pepper—Red Cherry, Cayenne, Large Bell, Squash, or Tomato, Sweet Spanish.
Pumpkin—Large Cheese, Cashaw, Mammoth.
Radish—Early Scarlet, Long Scarlet, Red Turnip, White Turnip.
Squash—Early Flat Bush, Egg or Apple, Lima or Cocoanut and Crook Neck.
Tomato—Large Red, Pear Shape Large Yellow.
Bird—Canary, Hemp, Rape.
Sundries—Early Corn, Lucerne, Okra, Turnip, Salsafy, Spinnage, Victoria Rhubard, Triple Curled Parsley, Mustard, Clover, White, Kentucky Blue Grass, Licerne, Flower Seed, a general assortment.

Those who wish a supply of Garden or Flower seed, will please send their orders soon. Country Merchants supplied upon such terms as will enable them to make a good profit. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Feb. 19, 1851. 32—

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:
His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

New Books.

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.
The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.
The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00.
The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.
Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3,50.
History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase, $2,50
Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.
Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.
Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.
The Lily and the Fatom of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.
Life here and there by N. P. Willis.
The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.
The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.
Just received and for sale by
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
December 9, 1850. 13—

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C.
July 22, 1850. 836—

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.
Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

New Books.

FRENCH on the Miracles—$1 75; Mother's Recompense, being a Sequel to Home Influence, by Grace Aguilar—50.

ALSO,
A full supply of the Life of John Randolph, of Roanoke, by Hugh A. Garland—$2 50. This day received by
POMROY & O'NEAL.
January 18, 1851. 23—

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer
No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,
Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist
FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
French, English and American Chemicals,
Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,
MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the
TRAVELLING PUBLIC
that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of
Watches and JeWelry,
in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of
Fashionable Jewelry,
such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

BOOT and SHOE
MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ
As good Workmen as there is in the Union,
and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose.
His Materials are the best known to the Trade.

The Latest Fashions always at hand.
Call two doors below the Post Office.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.
Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
AT NO. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.
For Sale low by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps. Dark and Light Prints, Dobloys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware—among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,
Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year
DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.
Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

General Agency,
HAMPTON & STAPP,
TEXAS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a partnership for the transaction of business with the several departments at the seat of Government, in Austin,—such as the adjustment and collection of claims against the State, the procuring of Land-patents, or any other business connected with the General Land office, the Adjutant General's office, the Comptroller's office, or the Treasury Department, and the purchase or sale of landsnrip, land, &c., &c. Charges will be moderate. Letters on business must be *post-paid.*

J. W. HAMPTON, City of Austin.
D. W. STAPP, Victoria.

REFERENCES:
Hon. C. G. Keenan, Speaker House of Representatives, Huntsville.
" M. D. K. Taylor, Jefferson,
Gen. Edw. H. Tarrant, Corsicana,
" J. D. Henderson, S Augustine,
" Joseph Bates, Galveston,
Hon. John H. McRae, Milam,
" James C. Wilson, Matagorda,
Mr. J. W. Cruger, Houston,
" John D. Logan, Washington, D. C.
W. D. Miller, Esq., Austin, Texas,
Hon. D. C. Van Derlip, San Antonio,
" Wm. G. W. Jowers, Palestine,
" R. E. Clements, Brownsville,
" Burrel P. Smith, Clarksville,
" N. B. Charlton, Woodville,
" J. M. Clough, Marshall,
" David C. Dickson, Anderson,
" W. M. Cochran, Dallas,
" Adolph. Sterne, Nacogdoches,
" J. M. Smith, Shelbyville,
H. W. Conner, Esq., Charleston, S. C.
W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.
Austin, Sept. 1850. 26—

HARDING'S CLOTHING STORE.
NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,
RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the
Largest and best Houses in the U. S.
affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understood therefore, that our Goods ***Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.***

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store
3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,* and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of ***CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE,*** direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of
Farming Implements,
to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

Terms per Session of five months, (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Latin and French, each,	10 00
Incidental Expenses,	1 00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, *Principal.*
Nov. 30, 1850. 844—4t w.

New Books.

THE Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, complete, with portrait. The Portfolio of a Southern Medical Student, by George M. Whaiton, M. D., with Illustrations by Croome.
Home Influence by Grace Aguillor.
Mother's Recompense " "
Vale of Cedars, by " "
Woman's Friendship " "
The Bards of the Bible, by Gilfillon.
Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

JOHNSTON HOTEL,
BY W. F. S. ALSTON,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.
January 25, 1851. 25—5t.